THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,428—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MORSA	(1600
9th "	OCEANA	7000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	SALSETTE	6000		
23rd "	EGYPT	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th "	SALSETTE	6000		
7th Oct	ARABIA	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000		
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th "	MOREA	11000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	1500		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipped at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000		
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000		
30th "	PERSIA	8000		
6th April.	MARMORA	10000		
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
27th "	MANTUA	11000		
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	EGYPT	8000		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	ARABIA	8000		

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 491	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge,

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival,

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Baldaino	4,550	D. Maganzini.	15th Sept. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1911
D. Baldaino	4,550	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 600 Single and Rs. 900 Return

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Oct. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2185	Fri.	1st Sept.	6 a.m.†	direct
Linga	2134	Mon.	4th "	9 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	7th Sep.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 7th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3,353 tons, on Wednesday, 6th Sept., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Parnea," 3306 tons, on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

1st September, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6,365	Aumeran	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Brand	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,373	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	8th Sept. 1911.
Yarra	4142	Ristorcelli	6th Oct. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent

Albert Building Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept, 1911.
Olympia	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	24th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th May "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool,	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
a Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	6th September,
b Kanzler	3,000	Schutt	19th "
a President	2,810	Bremer	27th "
a Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	18th October.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

16. Medows Street, Bombay 25th August, 1911.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY Acting Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY. RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., 69 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterios-copic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

GOERZ'

NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR

GLASSES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,

FEVER

are a proved cure Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S Ring-worm ointment cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.

WORLI LABORATORY,
Dadar, Telephone No. 986.
BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 44 Bland Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that on SATURDAY the 2nd and THURSDAY the 7th September, 1911, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 P.M., on account of the immersion of GANPATIS :—

Chaupati Road from the old Level Crossing to its junction with Gamdevi Road ; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Gamdevi Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Back Road from Gamdevi Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or vice versa will have to proceed along the following roads :—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT Via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Gamdevi Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and New Road joining Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in reverse order for Vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT. Via Hughes Road, Gamdevi Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Road joining Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for Vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.

This order is made under Sub-Section (4) of Section 23 of Bombay Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1911.

DELHI CORONATION DARBAR.

FANSHAWE'S "DELHI PAST AND PRESENT" is a book that every visitor to DELHI should have a copy of. It is a copiously illustrated History of the Mughal Capital and a Complete Guide to the Station and its Environs. To be had of Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay; and Mr. ISAAC JACKSON, The Rookery, Naini Tal.

JOST'S FANS SUPPLY AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the FIFTH GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company held on WEDNESDAY the 30th August, 1911, a DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent., per annum on the paid-up amount of the shares was declared for the year ended 31st May, 1911, and this will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company at Cook's (late Siddick) Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after 17th September, 1911, to the Shareholders on that date on the Company's Register on production of their share certificates.

By Order of the Board,
L. C. BALDWIN,
Actg. Manager and Secretary.

Bombay, 31st August, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI POOTLIBAI wife of Mr. CURSERJI CAWASJI CAMA and Messrs. SHAPURJI EDULJI CHENAI and BAPUJI EDULJI CHENAI the first of Bombay and the latter two of Secunderabad in the Deccan Parsis the proving executors of the Will of Mr. NANABHOY BHIKAJI MISTRY late of Bombay Parsi deceased have contracted to sell all their right, title and interest in the undermentioned property to our client subject to and with the benefit and burden of two several agreements respectively, dated the 13th day of June, 1905, and the 17th day of January, 1910, and respectively made between the said Nanabhoy Bhikaji Mistry of the one part and the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the other part and the Vendors as such executors of the one part and the said trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the other part. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate at Bombay without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,270 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 58, New Nos. 537, 538, 539, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey Nos. 7406, 7407 and bounded on the East by the property of the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay on the West property by the property of the said trustees and partly by that of the purchaser on the North by Khotwadi Main Road and on the South by Sandhurst Road which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1834-1839, 1839-40 and Street Nos. 106, 106 (3) 4, 5, 6, 108 and 108 (1) and were formerly and are now in the possession of the Vendors.—Dated this 31st day of August, 1911.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members, will be held at the Club, on MONDAY, the 4th September, 1911, at 6-30 p. m.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST, to erect a ONE-STOREYED BUILDING, in the Fort, suitable for a large Printing Work. For lease on a good rental and for a long period.

Apply to No. 3167, care of this Office.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur.
	Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi ..... A. 6-45	Delhi ..... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi ..... D. 22-45	Delhi ..... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

COMMENCES
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st
ON
THE COOPERAGE,
at 5-45 P. M.
ADMISSION TO ENCLOSURE Re. 1.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-MORROW,
GRAND CHANGE
OF
PROGRAMME.

THE STAR FILMS
will be announced
IN
SATURDAY'S PAPERS.

TO-NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT
OF
THE EVENING BELL-RINGER'S SON.
JANE AND HER FURNITURE.
M' PRINCE, THE RICH UNCLE,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
PRICES AS USUAL.
LOOK OUT FOR THE STAR FILMS TO-MORROW.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

MONDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

THE LAST
CINDERELLA DANCE OF THE MONSOON SEASON WITH SKATING.

A Spacious Dancing Enclosure
Will be tastefully arranged in the Centre of the Rink and the Floor specially prepared for Dancing, the outer circle being reserved for Skaters so that Dancing and Skating will be simultaneous from 9-30 to midnight.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S Essence of Chiretta.

This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints. In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.

MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

H. James Baicey, Esq., of Koolnah, Jessore, writes :—Having derived deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophylactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sundarban I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof pro bono publico.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known.

THE EASY WAY TO GROW HAIR.

IF YOUR HAIR is defective, that is, if it is falling off or turning prematurely grey, use this marvellous oil Keshranjan. It will positively cure all such defects, please and cheer the brain and grow thick black hair. It is exceedingly sweet-scented.

Price Re. 1-5- per Phial (Post paid.)

SARVANGASUNDARA RASA.
COMPOUND. POWER OF GOLD,

This is one of the foremost medicines in Consumption or Phthisis. It cures all varieties of Consumption or Phthisis, and allays all the painful symptoms and affections supervening that dreadful disease.

Price per 7 doses ... ... Rs. 2
Packing and postage ... ... As. 3

Diabetes cure—The sovereign remedy for diabetes mellitus and insipidus. All complaints cease rapidly and the cure is complete in a month.

Price Rs. 5 Post free Rs. 5-11.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise description of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.
M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch. I. (London), M. S. A. S. London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

AUSTIN CAR.—It is so rigid, so safe, so easy. It is the acme of perfection. Years of highest reputation proves it to be the right machine to-day at the right price. Sole Agents :—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols ; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 ½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Re. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,460,398,39

LONDON OFFICE : 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Iroh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Malacca	Canton.
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Kurrachi	Seremban (F. M States.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	Kobe
	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Accounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34,
JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,,	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... ,,	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Syojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Yengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period "on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tanis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandize &c.

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of Mr. F. A. Broadhurst, consisting of glassware, chairs, writing tables, chest of drawers, show case, easy chair, glass door almyrah, bedstead, meat-safe, carpet rugs, electric table, fan, aluminum utensils, etc.

By Order of Jasraj Bebraj and on account and risk of Bai Dinbai Bomonji Bhandook.

One semi-grand Piano.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 hand-some strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Cochin Street, on the Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy, and Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. Hormusji Maneckji Padsha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, the property at Cochin St., THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, and the properties at Worlee and Santa Cruz on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust leasehold land, situate at Cochin Street, on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 502 6-9 sq. yds., and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by Calicut Street on or towards the south by Cochin Street, on or towards the east by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and now in the occupation of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., and on or towards the west by the property of the Municipality of Bombay, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480, and by the Municipality of Bombay under A. Ward No. 2567, Street No. 92, and were formerly and are now in the possession and occupation of the tenants of the executors of the late Mr. Hormusji Maneckji Padsha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, at Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD belonging to Messrs. P. M. Freitas & Co.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. R. PATELL and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Nicolás Rozario Freitas and Calisto Manuel José Freitas, the joint receivers appointed by an order dated 26th day of June, 1911, in suit No. 223 of 1911 and under the power of sale granted to them therein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 9th September, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following :—

All that piece of Foras land situated at the South end of Grant Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,869 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 546, New No. 14094 and Old Survey No. 4 and New Survey No. 1-5591 together with the messuages, hereditaments and premises standing thereon assessed by the Municipality formerly under No 123 and now under Ward Nos. 2378, 2579, 2380 and 2381 and Street Nos. 12, 254, 255, and bounded on the North by the said Grant Road on the East by the ground belonging to Pestonji Hirji Cooper, on the South by the vacant ground of Yellubai Camatan and on the West by the ground of Marwanji Framji Pande.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. J. R. Patell and Co., Solicitors, at Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY the 9th Instant at 2-30 p. m.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S-T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill opposite Sir D. M. Petit's bungalow, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also open carved household furniture, rich glass, and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkinton, and Walker and Hall, large sliding dining table in six pieces, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side boards, dumbwaiters, and dinner wagons, table hanging and hall lamps, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, fancy ornaments, rich parian figures, bronze and terracotta ornaments, rich carpets, wall clocks, one Mahogonized iron frame sweet tone cottage piano by Wilhelm, Menzel, Berlin, in very good order one Mahogany full size slate billiard table with ball's, cues and marking board &c., one handsome lighthouse clock with thermometer and barometer with glass dome, one French clock in brass historical figure case, musical box, ice box by Army and Navy, gents' bicycle, blackwood open carved large chiffonier, tables and teapoys, iron bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, almyrahs, chest of drawers, book presses rich engravings and oil paintings, office tables, verandah benches, China matting, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of H. Blackcock, Esq., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property is on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st September, 1911.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
Opp. Government Telegraph Office,
7 Hornby Row, BOMPAY.
THE FIRST
AND
ONLY FIRM
Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,
Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.
WE HOLD
Highest Credentials from H. H The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr H. G. Gell, M. V O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.
STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

LAYS OF THE LAW. A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A CHAWL FOR DEMOLITION AND REMOVING OF THE DEBRIS, near the New Cloth Market, Kalbadevi Road.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 1st day of September, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, near the New Cloth Market, Kalbadevi Road—

A chawl No. for demolition and the removing of the debris.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of knocking down the lot. Further conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1911.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of about 37 Candies Stripping Fly Cotton.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of Mr. Bhawanjee Cursondas, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st September, 1911, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. E. G. Falep, at Soorti Mohols, near Two Tanks in the No. 121 godown of the abovenamed Vendor in one lot.

About 37 1-2 candies stripping Fly Cotton.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 4th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

The property of a gentleman—large size linen press on stand jewel show case, pictures, Just Radio fan, cupboards, cigar and cigarrette case, etc.

The property of a deceased gentleman—dining table and chairs, sideboard, mantels, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, bedstead, cupboard, almyrah, chest of, drawer gents' bicycle by Durkopp, glass and crockery platedware.

At 3 P.M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram,
1 glass fronted brougham.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st September, 1911.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT THOROUGHLY CLEANSES AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

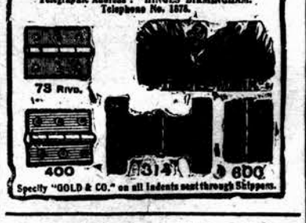
Mr. F. H. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Bow, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR :
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address : "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1575.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s. ; double from 7s. ; sitting and bed room from 15s. ; suites from 21s. ; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones to every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO LET FOR CORONATION DURBAR.

A LARGE HOUSE, pleasantly situated in large secluded compound, 20 miles from Delhi, excellent train service, good motor road, admirable for European visitors or native chief's entourage, low rental. Apply box No. 1, care of this Paper.

WANTED.
FOR THE BHUSAWAL RAILWAY SCHOOL.

(1) A certificated Kindergarten MISTRESS, Pay Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80 per mensem, with free quarters.

(2) A fully qualified ASSISTANT MISTRESS. Pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 70 per mensem, with free quarters.

Knowledge of Music is essential in both cases. Apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Railway School Board,
Bhusawal.
G. I.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 30.] [BOMBAY, August 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 7-16	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	94 3-4		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-8		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 3-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 1-4		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-26	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4-35 1-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.		
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar. since		
3 months' sight ...	2 15-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-4	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 5-8		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £300,000.

Port Said, August 30.
P. & O. Egypt shipped £5,000 gold for Bombay.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 38,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d.
" 4,10,000 " to Bombay
" 7,10,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 50,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 38 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 33 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1s 03.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Good demand. Business only moderate.
Futures	...	.....
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester		Quiet but firm.
Total Sales	...	5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		200
Imports	...	3,000
Mid-Americans	...	6 7-16
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9 5 8-1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6 29	6 03	6 01	5 93	5 93
-13	-11	-12	-12	-12
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April.**	**April-May.**	
5 99	6 00	6 02	6 03	
-11	-12	-12	-12	

New York and New Orleans Official noon call mutilated.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	34,000
Receipts at " Last year	...	11,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000
Exports to Continent	...	10,000
Spot Cotton—	...12 05—40	
Futures—Month of Oct. 11 23+02		Declined on longs unloosing and advanced later on bullish private crop reports.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11 25+02		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 11 9-16—3-8
Futures month of Oct.	... 11-25+05
Futures month of Dec.	... 11-28+04
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	... d 5 2-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	... d 5 4-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	... d 5 6-16
Good Bhownagger	... d 5 11-16
F. G. Bhownagger	... d 5 13-16
Fine Bhownagger	... d 5 15-16
Good Oomras M. G.	... d 5 12-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	... d 5 14-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	... d 6
Good M. G. Oomras	... d 5 10-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	... d 5 14-16
Good Broach	... d 6 1-16
F. G. Broach	... d 6 7-32
Fine Broach	... d 6 9-16
Good Khandeish	... d 5 9-16
F. G. Khandeish	... d 5 11-16
Good Timnevelly	... d 6 5-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi	... 25 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Wheat P.-A.-Q.	... Nominal.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	... 36 unchgd
Do. Months—August.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.—Easier.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	... 35 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.—Value.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship	.. 50
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Nominal.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship	51+1 1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	... 49+1
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	
Tone—Strong.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 75 1 4+3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed—Strong.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 68 1-4+1 1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Value.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—	
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)...	... 13 3-8+1-8
RUBBER—	
Para Rubber	...4 9 3-4—Aug.-Sept.—Value.—Quiet
METALS—	
Copper Braziers	... £ 67
Yellow Metal	... d 61-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	... £ 56
FREIGHT—	
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal...	...Nominal,
BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—	
Finest Australian Beef Tallow	... 35 1-2
" " Mutton Tallow	... 33 1-4
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Strong.	
ARRIVALS—	
"Nentmoor,"	
SUGAR—	
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	..18 2 1-4—Sellers,
Do. Months of Shipment...	...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Firm but business checked by high prices asked.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India.	...16 10 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments	.. Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Dull. Still quite neglected.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	...15 4 3-4—Sellers,
Months of Shipments	...October.
Tone—Continental orders caused rise.	
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India	...19-6—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	... Jan.-March.
Tone—Nothing doing. Quotations nominal.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...14-6—Value.
Months of Shipments	...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm,	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos, 16×18 C and F Calcutta ...	..... Aug.-Nov.—13 7 1-2—Value. July-Oct.—1912—12-3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...	..... Do, do, ... Aug.-Nov.—13-9—Value. July-Oct.—1912—12 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ...	..... Do, do, ... Aug.-Nov.—14 2—Value. July-Oct—1912—13-3—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...	..... Aug.-Nov.—14 4 1-2—Value. July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Firm and inactive.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [31st August, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	35	39,775
B B and C I Railway ...	23	27,494

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16 to 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-4 to 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132
Shanghai "	...175 1-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	...	Rs. 96 4 0
Forward	...	" 95 15 0 to 96

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs 24 0 6
Australian " ...	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	" 61 3 0
" 1st Settlement	...	" 61 3 0
" 2nd "	...	" 61 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The heavy receipts in America seem to be the cause of a sharp decline in Spot prices both in New York and New Orleans. Spot price in Liverpool is still high as compared with those of New York and New Orleans and as soon as heavy shipments are declared for United Kingdom the difference between the spot and forward delivery prices is likely to be narrowed. There are too many divergent opinions regarding the next Bureau Report and if one estimates the average condition to be 75 per cent. the other makes it 83 per cent.

Beyond some business in Akola-Khamgaon January contracts and a few purchases by Japan shippers and local mills in ready cotton there is absolutely nothing doing and the market awaits the result of the incoming Bureau Report.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 303	March,
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat		" 299	Jan,
FineM G Nagpur ...	...	" 297	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...		" 288	"
Fine M G Khandeish	...	" 279	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	" 269	"
Fine M G Bengal	...	" 292	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	" 287	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	" 280	Jan,
F. G. H. G. Bengal	...	" 263	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	...	5,000 bales
Total Imports	...	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 39	6 16	6 11	6 08
+10	+10	+10	+10

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
6 08	6 06	6 11	6 13	6 14
+10	+10	+11	+11	+11

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is strong. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 12 15 0 B.T.
September	...	" 13 10 0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—The market is strong. We Quote :—

Yellow Gujerat ready ...	Rs. 9	2 0 R.D.
Brown Etawah ready ...	" 8	7 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is steadier. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 57 6 0 R.T.
Yellow Hinganghat	...	" 64 12 0 "
Black Kutni	...	" 50 0 0 "

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet, We Quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 8 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone firm. We Quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 25 14 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 11 8 0 B.T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 9 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—The market is steady. We Quote :—

White Pissi ready	...	Rs. 5 3 0 R.T.
" " Sept	...	Rs. 5 4 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay	1,735
Bank of India	67
Bank of Burma	136
Eastern Bank	76
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

David	362 1-2
Kohinoor	6.0
Mancekji Petit	2,515
Standard	895

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	135

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	137 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	172 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,170
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Treacher and Co.	520

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	498 3-4

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	1,947 bales
Wheat	18,283 cwts.
Linseed	3,102 "
Rapeseed	172 "
Gingellyseed	695 "
Poppyseed	3:1 "
Groundnuts...	429 "
Castorseed	7,683 "
Rice	32,338 "
Myrabollams	232 "
Cottonseed	11,494 "
Mowrseed	2,350 "
Gram	662 "
Joowar	9,081 "
Maize	Nil

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 31.

The only freight engagement reported this week has been 2,000 tons to Hull, September shipment, at 15s. 6d., fifty. As to the future, it is more cheerful.

The rains which have fallen have done considerable amount of good and more business would probably have been put through, were it not that the shippers have a fair amount of freight to work. The off-holders of wheat are selling cautiously and if rain continues favourable, it looks as if a revival in our export trade may set in.

KARACHI EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 31.

During the week ending August 29, 540,840 cwts. of wheat was exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports of wheat since January 1, 1911, up to 14,677,314 cwts as against 12,016,705 cwts during the corresponding period of 1910.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

HENDERSON—August 18, at Hindhead, Eleanor Maude, beloved wife of Henry Mitchell Henderson

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer "Salsette", due at 6 a.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Star film "The Evening Bellringer and his Son." A perfect picture of tinted photographs. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim :—"A man has to live with himself, and he should see to it that he is always in good company."

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court, this morning, 1st September, at 10-30 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Fultala," Captain H. Chidley, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, brought 379 horses. The "Fultala" has entered the Prince's Dock.

A DANGEROUS HOUSE.—A two-storeyed building, situated on Falkland Road, was found to be in a dangerous condition yesterday morning, and the people residing in it as also those in buildings on either side of the house were told to vacate it. A boarding was put up to protect people passing by.

THE GOAN DEPUTIES.—The two successful Goan candidates who will represent Portuguese India in the Constitutional Court of Lisbon are Mr. Javino Gouveia Pinto, resident in Lisbon, and Dr. Miguel Layola Furtado, medical practitioner in Goa. These have been elected for the circles of Bardez and Margao respectively.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Hurdeodas Mohanlal, a commission agent, residing on the second floor of a house at Oval Wadi, reports that at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, he locked his pedi, which is on the ground floor of the same house and went upstairs. He returned to the pedi at 8 p.m., when he found that the place had been broken into and ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,186 stolen.

A STEAMER ARRESTED.—The s.s. "Gymeric," which was due to sail on Friday last from Bombay, was attached the day before by Messrs. Hussein Mia Cumroodin and Sons, who have filed a suit in the Bombay High Court against its owner, Gulam Hussein Issaji Tajbhoy, to recover Rs. 20,000 and odd for repairs, bonus and other expenditure. The defendant deposited in court Rs. 20,500 on Saturday last, and the attachment was released.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B.B. & C.I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

March	Le Regiment Favori ...Ertl
Scene Espagnol	Sevillana ...Eigar
Valse Lente	Amoreuse ...Berger
Selection	Veronique ...Messager
Piccolo Solo	Golden Sparks ...Brewer
Selection	The Runaway Girl ...Monckton
Two-Step	Clorinda ...Ring

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The crowded audiences that are daily seen at this entertainment testify to the excellence of the current programme. The comic element is well maintained by the film in which that polished comedian, M. Prince, appears in the role of an old bachelor, and keeps the audience in roars of laughter throughout with his comical doings. It is one of the very best programmes ever shown in Bombay, and as to-day is the last day on which it will be shown, the public should not miss the opportunity of seeing it.

THE NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE IN BOMBAY.

An Important Concession.

In response to a representation made to the Post Master General, Bombay, by the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, protesting against the closing of the G. P. O. in Churchgate Street, Mr. E. A. Doran, the Post Master General, yesterday (Thursday) received a deputation from the Trades Association in order that the Members might lay before him and discuss the grounds of objection of the trading community to the closing of the Office in Churchgate Street.

After listening most attentively and sympathetically to what the head of the deputation had to urge in support of the Association's protest, the Post Master General stated that, as a special concession, he would arrange for registered letters and book-post packets (including the letters for the English Mail) to be continued to be received at the Church gate Street Office and also for a continuance of the sale of Postage stamps there; but it was quite impossible for arrangements to be continued for the receipt of parcels and the issue of money orders in that office. However, if it were found necessary, he was quite prepared to consider the desirability or otherwise of providing another small branch post office in addition to the branch offices which were already located in the Secretariat, Apollo Street, and the Apollo Bunder.

Mr. W. Procter (Messrs. Marcks and Co. Ld.) as the Senior Past Master of the Association present, thanked the Post Master General for his courteous reception and also for the concession he has kindly granted, after which the deputation retired.

The following Postal Notice has since been issued by the Presidency Postmaster :—

In supersession of the Postal Notice, dated the 16th August, 1911, regarding the removal of the Bombay General Post Office to the new building near the Victoria Terminus, it is now notified that although the work of that office in all its branches will open in the new building on Monday the 4th September, 1911, the public may continue, until further notice, to post unregistered correspondence, obtain certificates of posting, register correspondence, and purchase postage stamps at the present building in Church Gate Street under existing conditions: but no other classes of postal business will be transacted there on and after Monday, the 4th September, 1911.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 31.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal to-day put up the Bank rate to 4 per cent. to become effective from to-morrow.

There was little change in the money market with plenty of money available.

In the jute market the loose jute at a higher level has recently established and the mills were buying quietly. There comes to be good prospect of lower prices yet.

The gunny market was firmer all day, and a fair all round business was done.

The share market was dull and uninteresting.

General Simon, ex-President of Haiti, arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on board a specially chartered Dutch steamer. His Secretary stated that their party owed their lives to the United States Minister, who rescued them from an armed party which had boarded their schooner with the intention of carrying them ashore and shooting them. The Revolutionary Army proclaimed General Lecomte, provisional head of the Executive

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

POWERS OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Appeal Court's Judgment.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment in an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Russell (sitting as Commissioner in Insolvency) refusing to sanction a scheme of composition whereby the creditors were to get half-an-anna in a rupee in the insolvency of Messrs. Ebrahim, Nooroodin and Company.

The Advocate-General appeared for the insolvents and Mr. J. D. Davar for the opposing creditor, Sharafally M. Tavawalla.

The facts of this insolvency have been fully reported.

In delivering the Court's judgment, the Chief Justice said that on the 8th April, 1910, the insolvents were adjudicated on their own petition. On the 18th June, 1910, proposals were made by the insolvents for an arrangement by means of a trust deed, vesting the property in the trustees for the benefit of the creditors. On the 6th August, the Official Assignee made his report, which showed that the liabilities exceeded Rs. 33,00,000 of which upwards, of two lakhs were secured, upwards of five lakhs partially secured and the estimated surplus for the remaining unsecured creditors was Rs. 1,29,435. On the 15th August, the Official Assignee sent to the creditors a copy of the proposals for an arrangement made by the insolvents and also a copy of his report and notified that a meeting would be held in his office on the 3rd October, 1910. By that time 91 creditors whose aggregate claims amounted to Rs. 22,06,227 had proved their claims. Ten of these creditors attended the meeting and voted in favour of the arrangement. One creditor whose claim amounted to Rs. 32,497 voted against it. Of the remaining 81 creditors whose claims amounted to over 13 lakhs, 77 creditors, representing Rs. 12,16,382 sent in voting papers in favour of the arrangement, four creditors did not send any letters assenting to the proposals. The result was that a majority in number and three-fourths in value were in favour of the proposed arrangement. It was material to note that of the nine creditors, who attended the meeting, one creditor, Mr. Greaves, was a claimant for Rs. 6,93,954 and another was the agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and he claimed on behalf of his bank Rs. 1,84,147. Mr. Greaves represented the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, the sale of whose yarn in China formed a large part of the insolvents' business.

After the arrangement had been approved by a majority of creditors, the public examination of the insolvents took place and thereafter the arrangement was submitted to the learned Judge sitting as Commissioner in Insolvency for approval. It was then pointed out by the Official Assignee that it had not been clear that circumstances did not exist which would justify the Court in refusing the insolvents their discharge and on the evidence before him, the Commissioner came to the conclusion that various circumstances had been proved to refuse discharge to the insolvents and he, therefore, held that the scheme of arrangement could not be approved.

From this decision, an appeal was preferred to this Court and the arguments turned largely on the correctness of the conclusions arrived at by the learned Judge on the offences on which he found adversely to the case of the insolvents. It was contended on their behalf that no such offences had been proved and the argument of the respondent was based on various English authorities. It did not appear to their Lordships to be necessary or desirable to consider these questions because in their opinion, the scheme of arrangement proposed on the face of it was one which could not be approved. The arrangement proposed in this case was simply a transfer of certain specified immoveable properties to the trustees subject to the mortgages existing upon them. Apart from the illusory nature of the proposed transfer, it was to be observed that the arrangement merely substituted unpractical administrators for experienced officers of the Court.

Their Lordships then referred to the distum laid down in "ex parte Bishopdean, 19 Q. B. D., 331" and said that that decision was directly applicable to this case. This case was argued as if it was a case really of a proposal to pay a definite sum amounting to something considerably less than a shilling in a pound, but it was nothing of the kind. It was a proposal of transfer from the hands of the Court to inexperienced administrators with no powers, and it appeared to their Lordships to be extremely improbable that there would be any surplus left amounting to Rs. 50,000 for distribution among the creditors whose claims amounted to 33 lakhs.

For these reasons their Lordships affirmed the decision of the lower Court in that respect, but expressed no opinion as to the circumstances on which the lower Court held it justified in refusing to sanction the arrangement. It was possible that on a further investigation, explanations might be forthcoming to satisfy the Commissioner that no offences had been committed; on the other hand circumstances might be discovered at by the learned Judge.

Sanction was, accordingly, refused, the costs of the opposing creditor were ordered to come out of the insolvents' estate.

A CALLOUS MURDER.

Death Sentences Confirmed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar disposed of the appeals of Joti Raoo and Tatya Natha, who were convicted of murdering one Bala Hari by chopping off one of his legs, by Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Sessions Judge, Satara, and sentenced to death.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

It appeared that the deceased and the accused had a quarrel over a little piece of land and there had been a lawsuit, in which the accused had had the worst of it. Then followed a criminal complaint brought by the accused against the successful litigant and when that, too, had been dismissed, and the armoury of legal annoyances exhausted, there was the threat of "keeping an eye upon" the man, who had since been done to death. The deceased took these threats very seriously. From that moment, he tied himself to his wives' apron strings. To fetch water for the household was his morning task, but even on this errand he would not venture unless his wives would lend their presence and protection. On the fatal morning these precautions were for some reasons relaxed and the deceased for once took up his pitcher and ventured out to the well alone. This was the chance for which his two enemies were on the watch, and they did not let it slip. One jumped upon the back of the deceased and brought him to the ground. Immediately the other set to work with his axe, chopped off one leg and a beginning was being made on the other, when the alarm was raised by a little boy who ran screaming to the murdered man's zenana. The accused subsequently gave themselves up to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

The accused were convicted.

In passing the death sentence, the Sessions Judge said: "In every case of a conviction for wilful murder by the law of England, it is the bounden duty of the Judge to pronounce the sentence of death. This painful duty I feel myself in the present case constrained to perform, leaving with confidence to a higher tribunal the more pleasing and popular privilege of mitigating in suitable cases the rigour of the law."

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeals.

INTERIM STAY GRANTED.

Raja Bahadur Appeals.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal and applied for a rule for stay of execution and interim stay of the decree passed against his client, on the counter-claim of the Bombay Cotton Company in the suit brought against the latter.

Mr. Setalwad said the amount of the decree was Rs. 1,17,633 and his client was willing to bring the money in Court. The main ground of his application was that the company was not quite safe as it was working under a scheme with a capital debt of 25 lakhs. He made this application on the affidavit of the plaintiff's munim.

Their Lordships granted a rule and made an order for interim stay on the plaintiff depositing the amount of the decree in Court.

YARN MERCHANTS' INSOLVENCY.

Lower Court's Order Upheld.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment in an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Robertson, who had decreed the plaintiff's claim for possession and compensation in respect of certain land at Elphinstone Road in the suit brought by Muncherji Pestonji Choksey against the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

The Chief Justice, in delivering his judgment, said :—The plaintiff is the owner of a house and compound abutting on Elphinstone Road near the point, where it is intersected by two lines of Railway. In 1902, it was decided that an overbridge should be built carrying Elphinstone Road over the railways. On the 4th March, 1903, the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Harvey, in order to provide for the changed conditions, which would result from the building of the overbridge, prescribed on the northern side of Elphinstone Road, a line as the regular line of the street, purporting to act under the power conferred by section 297 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, which ran as follows: "The Commissioner shall prescribe a line on each side of any public street within which, except under the provisions of section 310, no portion of a building abutting on the said street shall after such line has been prescribed be constructed."

The line so prescribed was not recorded in the usual plan in the Municipal office and was not generally known.

In 1909, the Railway Companies proposed alterations in the position of the over-bridge which even then had not been commenced. In consequence of these proposals, the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Sheppard, prescribed a line on each side of the road. The northern line so prescribed lay to the south of that prescribed by Mr. Harvey; some time later in the year, it was discovered that Mr. Harvey had prescribed a regular line, and accordingly steps were taken in conformity with section 297 as amended by Bombay Act V of 1905 to legalise the substitution of the new line by following the procedure specified in Section 297 (b). When everything was in order, formal possession of such part of the plaintiff's compound, as lay within the new line, was taken under Section 299. That Section provides that, if any land not vesting in the Corporation, whether open or enclosed, lies within the regular line of the street and is not occupied by a building, the Commissioner may take possession on behalf of the Corporation and clear the same, and the land so acquired shall thenceforward be deemed a part of the street. The power of the Commissioner to prescribe a line enables him (a) to prescribe a line on each side of any public street (b) from time to time, with the special authority of the Corporation, to prescribe a fresh line in substitution for any line so prescribed or for any part thereof. The action of the Commissioner, therefore, in taking possession of the plaintiff's land falls within the words of Section 297 and 299. It is, however, challenged by the plaintiff on the ground that the plain words of section 297 are controlled by the heading prefixed to the "fasciculus" of Sections 297 to 301. The words of the heading are "Preservation of regular line in public streets." It is contended that although a regular line may be substituted from time to time for the old line, it will be vitiated by the illegality of the motive for the substitution, if that motive is not simply preservative of a regular line but the securing of a wider street.

DECISION ON PREVIOUS JUDGMENT.

The argument is based upon a passage in the judgment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins in Essa Jacob vs. Municipal Commissioner, 25 Bombay, pp. 110—a case decided in 1900, on appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Crowe. The sole point in that case was, as is apparent from the pleadings and the explicit statements of Mr. Justice Crowe and the Judges of the Appellate Court, whether after a regular line had once been prescribed by the Commissioner, it could subsequently be altered by the prescription of a fresh line. Mr. Justice Crowe thought it was open to the Commissioner, if the exigencies of the traffic so required, to widen the street by setting back the prescribed line. This liberal construction of the Commissioner's powers under the amended Section 297 was dissented from by the Appellate Court. Sir Lawrence Jenkins referred to Sections 289 and 296 which expressly conferred upon the Commissioner power to widen streets subject to certain restrictions and he drew the conclusion from these sections and the heading of the group of sections that the prescription of a regular line was the object of section 297 and not the widening of the street and that, therefore, the liberal construction of the lower Court was not called for. The Chief Justice then deals with the argument that the action of the Commissioner should not be interfered with merely because it might indirectly have a result, for the attainment of which other provision was made; the answer of the Chief Justice was that the argument overlooked the admissions, from which illogically followed that the conditions requiring and justifying the exercise of a power contained in Section 297 had no existence and that the power was simply exercised in order to attain the indirect result.

The ratio of the judgment, therefore, is that if a line has already been prescribed, the condition requiring and justifying the exercise of the power in Section 297 does not exit. It is certainly no authority for the proposition that, if the motive of the prescription of the line is the desire to widen the street, the power conferred by the section can not be exercised. Under the amended section, the power of the Commissioner to prescribe a line no longer depends on the same condition as before, namely, the absence of a line already prescribed. The substitution of a fresh regular line for a street or part of a street under the present Section 297 (b) will, in all probability in a progressive city like Bombay, have for its object the widening of the street. It was nevertheless argued that the heading of the group of clauses must still confine the action of the Commissioner to cases where no line has yet been prescribed for the reservation of the regular line of the street. This argument loses sight of the warning that you must not create or imagine an ambiguity in order to bring in the aid of the preamble or recital. To do so would in many cases frustrate the enactment and the general intention of the legislature (see Ewell vs Kempton Park Race Course Company, 1899 A.C., 185).

A reference to Bombay Act V of 1905, which amended Section 297, will show that the existing heading of the clauses 297 to 301 was not specifically brought before the legislature. It is an illustration of the truth of the criticism of Lord Cairns "that the headings of these clauses are not to be relied upon, shewing, just in the same way that an Act of Parliament often goes beyond the preamble, that provisions have been introduced in the progress of the clauses going somewhat beyond the short and summary definition in the heading of the clauses." (See Hammersmith Railway Company vs. Brand, 4 E. and I. App. 217).

We vary the decree of the lower Court by deleting the passage for possession and decree that the plaintiff do pay costs throughout.

Mr. Justice Batchelor dvered a concurring judgment, and the appeal was accordingly allowed with costs.

T JI MUNDI TRASACTIONS.

On the Original Side of thembay High Court, yesterday, the Chief Justiced Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Robert, who had dismissed the suit brought by Balkidas Shivlal against Girdharilal Lakhiram with c

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared the plaintiff-appellant, Mr. J. D. Davar wfor the defendant-respondent.

Their Lordships, in deling judgment, said that the only question in thiit was the question of the defendant's liability certain "teji mundi" contracts entered by his ag the plaintiff, on his behalf. The defendant haleaded that those contracts were gaming contrand that the plaintiff had entered into them, owing them to be gaming contracts. If that so, the plaintiff was prevented from claiming indemnity in respect of payments or losses inct on those contracts. The learned Judge below hame to the conclusion that the contracts were gag contracts and that too to the knowledge of the ntiff. The evidence was quite adequately dealth by the learned Judge and their Lordships cto the same conclusion on it. They, therefoifirmed the decree of the lower Court and disa the appeal with costs.

POLICE COURTS.

SCHOOL BOY SEVERELY CANED.

Head-Master Fined.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which a scholar-master named W. P. Vartak was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a pupil.

The case for the prosecution was that a pupil aged 6, who attended the Khetwadi Municipal School of which the accused was Headmaster, quarrelled with another pupil in the school-compound in July last, and knocked him down. The master was reported to the accused who took the boy to his room, and after taking off his clothes caned him so severely that the child fell down in a swoon. The boy was struck seventy or eighty times all over the body, on the back, head, face and legs

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Waat Worth 3,046 tons Captain P. McCleland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Bahmani, 1,872 tons Captain W. H. Coats, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo in ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Koerber 3,157 tons, Captain A. Foresti, will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Brazilians, 2,438 tons Captain J. Snowdon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Belle of France 2468 tons, Captain J. Cargill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 30th Aug. should be regarded as a Non Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

H I M S Duffe in....Comdr...Huddleston ...R I Marine
H I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... Luck.....R I Marine
H I M S Northbrook...Comdr ...Shearm ...R I Marine
H I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr ... ...Jones.....R I Marine
H I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 31.

Arlington Court.....2832 Jones ....L'pool .....
W & A Graham & Co
Avala.....2382 Canhan .....T Morrison & Co
Ashlibster.....2870 Galt .....S W & Co
Brasiliana.....2438 Snowden .....G Cotton & Co
Brilliant .....(Bque) 2609 Grant Standard Oil Co
Belle of France...2469 Cargill .....F F Campbell & Co
Doretic .....2557 Young .....T Morrison & Co
Drumeldrie.....2626 McMahon .....
Delhi.....4900 Brodshaw .....Shanghai.....13-9 ...
P & O Co
Fakhri .....2556 Baldvin.....Bo & H S N Co
Floristan.....2235 Dunn .....W & A G & Co
Gallea .....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Gymeric.....2553 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gerd.....751 Andresen..... ..F F Campbell & Co
Helios .....860 Kenedsen ...F F Campbell & Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....B & P S N Co
Meteor .....2576 Remmersen .....W & A G & Co
Nairang .....2826 Park .....T Morrison & Co
Orissa .....3525 Lyne ...Calcutta.....M M & Co
Perlak .....1102 Creagh .....Indo B Oil Co
Rahmani.....1872..... Coats.....S and B S N Co
Shirely .....2192 Stone .....T Morrison & Co
Ujina.....3426 Hill.....M M & Co
Wintworth.....3046.....McClelland

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Wildenfels ...	3535	Willmmann.....	Antwerp.....		Vis
		Karachi . 2-9...			W & A Graham & Co
B Furness.....	2126	Williams ..	Durban.....	7-9...	
					M M & Co
C R Clan Murray...	3131	Woodall ...	Calicut ...	3-9.....	
					J Finlay & Co
F Hindoo.....	3156	Groves	Hull	3-9.....	
					J Finlay & Co
G Naderi.....	1168	Hughes.....	R S Ports	10-9...	
					B & P S N Co
H Floristan.....	2235	Dunn			W & A G & Co
K Dalrasan...	2511	Snoddon...	Antwerp...	10-9...	T M & Co
M Lewes	1817	Francis ...	Repairing...		H T Ayoob
N Hartlepool	2729	Ward			R A Willis
O Arlington Court...	2832	Jones...	Antwerp ...	6-9.....	
					W & A G & Co
P Foreric.....	2559	Young			T M & Co
Q Khrosou	1864	Hannah			B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Lahore...4424 Macpherson ...Karachi...2-9
K Nixon & Co
2 Ascalli ..... 3250 Thomson ...Liverpool.....8-9...
W & A G & Co
3 Messina .....7755 Aldridge .....Dunkirk.....5-9...
W & A Graham & Co
4 Gothic .....2470 Walterworth . Antwerp...8-9...
T Morrison & Co
5 St Fillans ...2307 Sutherland ...Antwerp ...1-9 ...
W & A Graham & Co
6 Chyebassa... 3992 Wodge... Antwerp...7-9 M M & Co
7 Koerber ... 3157 Foresti... Trieste...1-9 A L S N Co
8 Wakasa Maru 338..... Heiken Kobe ...N Y K
9 Kirkfield ....3.9c Dermody..... Dunkirk.....5-9...
T Morrison & Co
10 Havildar.....3086 Toms.....M M & Co
11 Oceana...8705 Jones...London... 9-9...P & O Co
12 Lhasa.....950 McDiarmed ...Karachi ...1-9 ...
M M & Co
13 Ramona ...2238 Mitchell...Hull...1-9...W & A Co
14 Resolute...2316 Hunter ... ...T Morrison & Co
15 Ismail.....1615..... Kasch.....Zanzibar...21-8
A Strandes Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
26	Wentworth	McCleland ...	Calcutta, Aug 19
21	Ashlibster	Chidley	Melbourne, Jy 21
	Rahmani	Coats	Colombo, Aug 25

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
31	Kaisers.....	King	Persian Gulf
	Ville-de-la-Ciotat..	Eschenauer...	Marseilles
	Ayala	Canham	Calcutta
	Drumeldrie	McMahon ...	Port Said
	Brazilians	Snowdon	Calcutta
	Belle of France...	Cargill	Calcutta

The steamer Koerber, Captain Foresti, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Trieste etc.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Floristan for Antwerp.
" Rahmani, for Jeddah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, outward bound passed Suez on the 29th ultimo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—200 cwts dillseed, Bazer Krause, 5,000 cwts bonemeal, Cox's Agency; 233 tons oil cake, the New Mofussil and Co; 7 bales silk waste and kakoon K Nixon and Co; 12 bales wool, B Khoobchand; 19 bales wool, S Goriberchand; 65 bales wool, N Khatao; 35 bales wool, M Vasanjee; 21 bales wool, M Madangopal; 8 bales wool, B Purshotamdas; 46 bales wool, J Kara; 19 bales wool, R Bachraj; 1313 cwts cottonseed T Toolsidas; 10 bales wool, J Samirmal; 7 bales cotton waste, Nowrojee Wadia and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—1313 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas 2,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co; 3000 cwts barly, Ralli Bros; 60 cwts wild mace, G Sachedina and Co; 20 bales jute 155 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co; 16 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 7 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 4000 cwts rapeseed, W Blythe and Co; 178 cwts devidiviseeds, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Foreric s—35 cwts medicine, R Jeewandas and Co; 210 cwts castorseed. A Khimji; 4000 cwts rapeseed, W Blythe and Co; 41 cwts asafoetida, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—37 bales twist, G Cotton and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—1,100 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 10 bales hemp H Ladha 3,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Floristan s—6,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Dalrazan s—112 bales cotton, 30 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Arlington Court s—52 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Wildenfels s—145 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 200 bales cottonfly, J C Tadiwalla.

FOR HULL.

Umona s—1,008 cwts myrabollams F F Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—250 bales cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 8,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Gothic s—6,000 cwts cotton, Ralli Bros.
Nussina s—3,500 cwts cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—300 bales twist, M M Esabhoy 725 bales twist the M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales twist, M M Esabhoy; 400 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, the M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—150 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 412 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 20 rolls coir matting, Eschoo and Co.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins) .	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins) ..	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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a*s All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 1st September, 1911.

JEWS AND CHRISTIANS IN COCHIN.

THE Cochin State Manual, which will take its place alongside the various provincial Gazetteers, in its ethnological chapters, gives prominence to the Jewish colony which has always attracted the attention of visitors to the State. This is readily to be understood, for a colony of the "Chosen People" to have existed and prospered for nearly two thousand years in the midst of a people so alien from them in race and religion is a phenemenon as interesting as it is unique. Centuries before the advent of the Portuguese the Jews were strong in numbers and influence, but they declined in both after the appearance of their European rivals and whereas, at the beginning of the nineteenth century there were six thousand Jews in Cochin, there are now but 1,137 all told. At one time there were wealthy men among them, but to-day, says the compiler of the manual, they are as a class far from being affluent in circumstances and their political influence has become a negligible quantity. According to their own account it appears the Cochin Jews made their way to Cochin after the destruction of the second Temple of Jerusalem in A. D. 70., but that account rests solely on tradition, and it is believed that the Jews began to trade with the Cochin coast in the days of Solomon and found an asylum there after the dispersal of the Jews by Hadrian, their numbers being increased with each subsequent persecution of their race. It is clear that on the Malabar Coast they found a degree of toleration to which they were strangers in Europe. A charter dating from the end of the seventh century A.D., conferred various privileges upon them and raised the head of the community virtually to a position of equality with the Nadnorni chiefs, these privileges, it is assumed, being granted in return for substantial aid which their financial genius enabled them to render to the rulers of the State in times of war. With the arrival of the Portuguese their downfall began, for not only were they persecuted but driven from their ancient settlement at Cranganur. After 1565 they were scattered, probably for the ultimate benefit of those who fled, since those who remained in Cochin declined in wealth and power though the Dutch who drove out the Portuguese and the English who followed, granted them equal rights with every other native of the soil.

The White Jews of Cochin have preserved their racial purity and fair complexion whilst the Black Jews, as they are termed, are described as being hardly distinguishable from the local Mahomedans. The latter, however, claim to be the first settlers on the coast, the former being much later immigrants and the claim is generally allowed, their darker complexion being attributed to intermarriage and their long residence in the tropics. At the same time the White Jews assert that they were not only the first comers but also that they are the only genuine Jews and that the Black Jews are the descendants of the slaves purchased by them, converted to Judaism and then set free. One story is as probable as the other, but where the truth lies is doubtful and, after all, of little value now. Still the antagonism between the two sections, which prevailed for many years, militated against the advancement of either and though they live in peace now their mutual relations are not amicable. Cut off from the Europeans of their community in Cochin, both sections dress in oriental costumes and observe the customs of the country. Yet the Sabbath and all the religious festivals of the Jews are rigorously kept up. They generally marry young, the age being about twenty in the case of boys and fourteen in the case of girls. Polygamy is not prohibited, though seldom resorted to. Divorce is easy and can be effected by the repayment of the amount specified in the marriage deed. Few among them either read or write Hebrew and the language is known to but a tithe of them for the tongue used is Malayalam, which most of them can read and write, though education has made but little progress. With those who have emigrated either recently or in the early years of Portuguese persecution, fortune has been kinder and isolated, they have acquired both wealth and position. Of those who clung to the associations of the early settlement only a few are now in what may be termed well-to-do circumstances though extreme poverty is very rare. A few are landowners and cultivators, but the majority are petty traders there being among them neither bankers, money-lenders nor pawnbrokers.

Among the remarkable people of Cochin besides the Jews are the many varieties of Christians, who do not seem to live together any more amicably than their neighbours. In the words of the compiler of the manual, the origin of Christianity in Malabar is involved in obscurity. Local tradition ascribes it to St. Thomas, the Apostle, who is believed to have landed at Cranganur in A. D. 52 and founded seven churches. Modern historians reject the tradition, for the first direct and indisputable testimony as to the existence of Christianity dates from A. D. 522, when it is alleged there were churches in Ceylon, in Male and in Kalyan or Quilon. In Cochin it is certain the Christian church had attained a position of some importance at an early period, for they, like the Jews, received grants of privileges, though far more recently than the Jews. Yet centuries before the advent of the Portuguese the Christian community flourished. Marco Polo referred to the prevalence of Nesterianism among the St. Thomas' Christians of Malabar. The Portuguese were welcomed by the Syrian missionaries, but the intruders later cut off the Syrian Christians from communion with the Eastern patriarchs and a conflict began which lasted for centuries, in fact up to the present day. Protestant mission work began only recently yet does not appear to be making much progress. Among the Syrian Christians many Hindu customs survive, but with the spread of education and increasing contact they are gradually dying out. Caste prejudice still lingers to some extent and prohibits inter-marriage with other sections of the Christian community and various religious observances appertaining to Hinduism are adhered to. Christians in the State number 198,239, the bulk being Roman Catholics and after them in numerical strength come Pr[illegible] Latin-Catholics, Jacobite-Syrians, Chaldeans, Protestants and Reformed Syrians.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

THE railway men are making energetic representations to the Railway Commission against the conciliation scheme, which is at present in force and appear to be arguing their case with a great amount of reason. As Reuter's telegrams indicate, they do not by any means reject the principle of conciliation, but they object to the manner in which the present scheme has been worked. Particularly do they claim that the railway companies have been able to use their powerful position to the men's disadvantage by placing their own interpretations on awards. This charge has not yet been established, but if it is a true one it is of course diametically opposed to the intention of Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme, the institution of which, after the railway strike of 1908, was achieved with so much *eclat*. It has not fulfilled all the promise, which it then appeared to make; neither has it deserved the derision which party newspapers are now heaping upon it. The railway industry, with its numerous branches and its many complexities, was an extremely difficult one for which to legislate and it was almost inevitable that use would in time betray defects in the original machinery. It has taken three years for those defects to become glaringly apparent, and that in itself should be enough to show that the railway conciliation boards have been no utter failure. The men in fact show their confidence in the possibility of adjusting their faults by asking that their operation should be extended to all disputes which may arise. They also ask that the sectional boards—Mr. Lloyd George established a separate board for each class of railway employee—should be abolished and a sound representative body be appointed for each railway. These are matters, on which it should not be difficult for the employers and the men to come to an agreement, but the *crux* of this fight, as it was the seamen's dispute, lies in the refusal of the employers to recognise the men's unions. We do not see how the railway companies are to avoid the surrender on this vexed point, which has had to be made in other branches of industry.

The men's claim is a just one, and particularly in the instance which they have specified they seem entitled to the assistance of their officials. Employers in laying their case before a conciliation board have not only the services of skilled speakers in their chairmen and directors, but they enjoy the advice of their solicitors. The men are obviously placed at a grave disadvantage if they have to meet skilled arguments unassisted. It is evident that the present situation can only be met by concessions from the employers. The men's resentment present conditions is so deep-seated, that no permanent peace can be expected unless genuine effort has been made to give their genuine grievances. Should the companies, therefore, prove recalcitrant, the Railway Commission will have performed its duty until it has commended the Government to secure same recognition of the men's organisations, as that which has been wrung from the shipowners. On the other hand the men are behaving unreasonably in regard to the re-instatement of strikers, the matter over which the Railway Commission has decided that it possesses no jurisdiction. The terms of the settlement were not that strikers should be re-instated immediately, but as conditions allow. How the effects of the strike are curtailing railway work, until the congestion of goods traffic can be cleared, is very clearly depicted in Reuter's description yesterday of conditions at Liverpool. No information has reached us to suggest that the companies are not taking back as many men as they can provide with work. On the contrary it is plainly to their interest to return to normal conditions as early as possible. It is to be hoped that the men will be induced to recognise this, but they are in a truculent humour, and further trouble may be in store on this account.

BRITISH FIRMS AND FOREIGN TRADE.

A COMMERCIAL announcement of considerable significance is made in London, viz., that a well-known firm, one of the largest commission houses in the city, finds it necessary to its interests to emigrate to Germany. This measure is stated to be one of self-defence in order "to recapture some of the foreign trade, especially of the Far East, which is now placing most of its orders in Germany instead of England as heretofore." The head of the firm has been interviewed by the *Standard* and the result was a scathing indictment of British business methods. Germany in particular, it was stated, is taking away the foreign markets of Britain by "the simple application of more up-to-date business principles." The latter were described as "thoroughness of method, unceasing attention to business, and a manifest desire to meet the demands of the trade, instead of trying to force the trade to meet their own traditional ideas and inherited customs." Both employers and employed in London houses were accused of carelessness, lack of discipline and even laziness. British business methods have been the text for many sermons in recent years, but we doubt whether they have ever received more severe vituperation than this. The interviewed was undoubtedly carried away by his subject, but it must be admitted that his remarks, when shorn of some of their exuberant excesses, contain a great deal of underlying truth. At any rate the drastic action, which his firm consider it necessary to take, should serve as a warning to business people. The interview did not touch directly on one factor which, in some quarters, is being recognised as an important element in the success of foreign methods. The foreign manufacturer himself looks for his orders in markets abroad; the Britisher more often leaves this work to the middleman, the exporter, who has no proprietary interest in the goods in which he deals.

MANGANESE.

THE statistics for July of this article show some interesting variations. In July last year a quantity of 74,446 tons of Indian ore was received in the consuming countries against only 41,945 tons this year, a difference of 32,500 tons. For the seven months to 31st July the total receipts in Europe and America, from all sources of supply, were 921,000 tons against 1,065,000 tons for the same period last year or a shortage this year of 144,000 tons. The deficiency of Indian ore for the period in question is exactly 50,000 tons this year. High rates of steamer freight have no doubt caused the deficiencies this year to some extent, and as consumption is not reported as less than before, but rather the contrary, it would seem that consumers' stocks must show a corresponding depletion.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 25th instant passed Suez at 3-30 a.m. yesterday.

THE gross earnings of the Indian railways up to 19th August, 1911, is Rs. 1,30,37,393 and better than the corresponding period of 1910.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the scheme of pay and pensions for Extra Assistant Cantonment Magistrates.

NEWS from Assam states that the expedition against the Abors will probably start about the end of the first week in October. Preparations in the form of the collection of transport coolies and supplies are now proceeding.

THE "Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that the Hindi book entitled "The English Teacher, Part I and II" and the Marathi book entitled "The New English Teacher, Part I and II," both published at Poona, have been proscribed in India.

THE attention of our readers is directed to the Notice by the Commissioner of Police published in our notification column, regarding the closing to vehicular traffic between the hours of 4-30 and 8 p. m. on Saturday the 2nd and Thursday the 7th instant, of parts of Chaupati, Hughes and Chaupati Back Roads and the whole of the French Road, on account of the immersion of Ganpatie,

DURING the week ending August 29, 508 chests of opium were removed from the Government Warehouse, Bombay. Of these, 383½ were shipped per s.s. "Assaye" to China and 124½ were purchased by the Bombay Government. Seventy cheats were imported into Bombay from Indore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 26 was 529, giving a death-rate of 28-13 per annum per thousand as against 29-88, the corresponding period of last year, and 35-09, the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 64 died from fevers; 18, plague; 1, small-pox; 1, measles; 1, cholera; 32, phthisis; 37, diseases of the nervous system; 143 affections of the respiratory organs; 41, diarrhœa; 16, dysentery; 32, still-born; 79, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 24; Lingast, 3; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 241; Hindu low caste, 61; Mussalman, 120; Parsi, 22; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 3; European, 5; Negro African 1; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 416, as against 382 for the corresponding period of last year, and 381, the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, AUGUST 11.

AN UGLY NATION.

THIS is very sad news to begin my letter with, but the ugly months of the present day are a noticeable feature. The theory that we are becoming an uglier nation was advanced in a paper read by Mr. William Rushton at yesterday's meeting of the British Dental Association. Mr. Rushton said he had previously emphasised the fact that dental irregularities had much increased in recent years, and that they were accompanied by changes in the jaws. In fact they were becoming an ugly nation, the round, well-balanced face giving place to the long, thin one. Adenoid vegetation and enlarged tensils had also greatly increased, and this, interfering with nasal breathing, caused the mouth to be held open. He had just read that the president of the Society of Miniature Painters bewailed the fact that the beautiful mouth was disappearing. The gentleman attributed the fact to the strenuous condition of modern life, but he (Mr. Rushton) attributed it to mouth-breathing. If the jaws were correct the face would be firm and well-balanced, the teeth would probably articulate correctly and the curves of the mouth would be beautiful, but how many of the people they met in the streets failed in these particulars? Besides the matter of facial beauty, the question had its economic side as adenoid cases were often delicate deaf, and stupid, and consequently tended to drift into the ranks of the unemployed. Mr. Frank Harrison, dealing with the ill-effects of faulty breathing and of the perversion of the act of sucking by infants, said that the prevailing use and abuse of the "comforter" was responsible not only for deformities of the face and mouth, but also produced an oxygen starvation extremely detrimental to the child. Children who were allowed to indulge in excessive sucking became mouth-breathers, and this produced an expression upon the features which could not be mistaken.

SAD NEWS.

Large employers in the United States, where more women perhaps than in any other country earn a living as clerks and secretaries, are gradually coming to the conclusion that it is better commercial and industrial policy to employ men wherever possible to the exclusion of women. The reason given for this significant and important change in the attitude of employers is that "women are interested primarily in matrimony and regard their work merely as a temporary expedient." Foremost among the protagonists of the new movement, apart from the Post Office, are the great railway and industrial corporations. Gradually, gently, almost secretly, they are replacing women employes with men. Only yesterday the Southern Pacific Railway, imitating the policy already adopted by a number of Eastern railways, issued a new regulation prohibiting the employment of women in the Western passenger department. This is only one of a dozen similar cases in which the door of employment has been closed softly, but none the less definitely, in the face of women.

There is a remarkable article in this month's "Fortnightly Review" called "An Educational Wonder-Worker," which I should like to call to the attention of every one interested in children. Maria Montessori is the wonder worker, and her methods are so much appreciated in Italy and France that Miss Josephine Tozier has made an English translation. The method Maria Montessori employs in the teaching of small children in play is not an improved and glorified form of the kindergarten system, but an inspiration and invention of her own. Children, in the schools she has founded and organised, learn to read and write by methods that do not tax and weary their little brains, or cause over-development of the intelligence. The system is really a wonderful one, and deserves to be studied and brought into effects in our infants' schools here. You will readily realise the marvels accomplished without any strain or other effort when you hear what the two little sons of the Marchesa Ranieri di Sorbello (whose mother is an American) have done. To quote the words of the article, "Without realising that they had as yet done anything more than play, these two little boys, the youngest of whom is only three and a half years of age, read and write in both English and Italian." I would like to persuade some of our helpful English girls who are looking about for a profitable means to earn a livelihood to study these methods and put them into practice here both in the schools and in private tuition, for I am convinced that such a course could not fail to win success. Think how gladly the presents of some of our little ones would engage, as nursery governesses, teachers equipped with this excellent and amusing system of education, for acquiring and imparting which the sole necessary assets are intelligence and loving patience!

NOISE.

Nothing could be more cheering than a reflection on street noise which recently appeared in "The Times." The writer admitted that motor cars and motor-buses could be a nuisance, but added that at any rate "we are now saved the clatter of horses' hoofs, with its crescendo and diminuendo through a long street." I believe that it was the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts who used to say that the Piccadilly of her later years was "soothing" in comparison with the time when the Georgian omnibus and hackney used to rattle over the cobble stones. And perhaps a future generation will prefer the noise of the aeroplane (at present like ten threshing machines in one field) to the noize of the motor-car and motor-bus.

CHILDREN.

One of the commonest methods of extorting obedience from refractory children is by frightening them. Threats that they will be given to mysterious beings who will do all sorts of dreadful things to them are held over their youthful heads. Parents who leave their children in the care of others have little idea as to how much of this sort of thing goes on behind their backs, for the children are again menaced with additional horrors if they tell. This evil is a real one, while the folly and danger of it are self-evident. The little nerves are weakened, the child lives in an atmosphere of continual dread, and the impressions received remain throughout after life. Many adults who are subject to morbid moods and excessive nervousness are reaping the effects of nerve strain induced during their young days. Parents who believe in Spartan methods of bringing up their children should apply the same method in the comparative degree to themselves. They might then realise to some extent the sufferings to which they subject those whom they are endeavouring to cherish to the best of their power. One sees little children thinly clothed, exposed to the rigour of bitter east winds, led by mother or father enveloped in costly furs and thick overcoat or jacket. In some cases the legs and ankles of these little ones are uncovered even in severe weather, with the idea of hardening the system. Parents too often practise pet schemes on their children which they would not care to carry out themselves. The early cold bath in a cold room for a child who is in dread of the plunge is positive torture.

TEMPERAMENT.

The question of temperament is of interest to everyone, for it is a commonplace that we attribute a person's outlook on life, or his method of behaviour under varying circumstances, to that peculiar and abstract characteristic. A few weeks ago, a well-known authority on mental disorders lectured to the students at St. Bartholomew's on this matter of temperament, and in the course of his remarks pointed out the importance to them of studying it closely, if they wished to be successful in treating individual patients. This authority drew the attention of his audience to the fact that, "In treating diseases we have to remember that we treat the individual and not the disease, in other words, the treatment required must depend upon the 'temperament,' a knowledge of which may enable us to guard against diseases to which we may particularly be liable." There is no doubt that patients get well most quickly when attended by doctors and nurses who understand their temperaments, the most popular practitioners being those who study the individual characteristics of those who seek their help. The idea that different temperaments predispose to special kinds of disease was held in most ancient times, and as a matter of fact it seems to have been only comparatively recently that this belief has been largely overcome by the teachings of modern scientific medicine. If it could be established that particular disease attack people of certain temperaments, the knowledge would be an undoubted aid to the preservation of health.

BANK HOLIDAY.

Even this wondrous summer has given us nothing better. Sunshine sparkling all day long from a sky in which there was never a threat of a cloud, and withal breeze enough to keep one tolerably cool and reasonably energetic—what could be more apt to the greatest holiday festival of the year? Even the streets, where glistening pavement and high buildings set the air quivering and reverberating with heat, felt the grateful relief of the wind. In square and garden and park where trees offered abundant shade and the wind moved free, the day was ideal. Sometimes strangers within our gates—our friends from France and Germany—jeer at us for a people that never goes out doors. It is supposed that we are by nature endowed with a passion for keeping within four walls. They point, not without scorn, at our severely business-like streets, at our much-enclosed houses of entertainment, and hold up as an ensample to the dull flock of Londoners their own delectable custom of letting cafes sprawl half-across the highway and all over the parks. If we had a few summers like this, doubtless we, too, should attain to this height of civilisation. At least, the scenes of yesterday suggested that the process of evolution would be easy. On one point at least everyone will be agreed—a finer or more delightful Bank Holiday it is hard to remember. Whether or not the exodus and the hours of sunshine, &c., have achieved a "record" doesn't much matter. Certainly a more perfect day no one could wish for, and probably it is true (as the railway officials stated) that the numbers of people who left town for places on the coast, in the country or to the Continent were in very many instances larger than last year.

LONDON.

Whilst every one was more or less away on holidays I thought it a good time to visit London, and do some shopping, thinking that I should thus receive plenty of attention. I wanted some new dresses, the first question would Madam wear her waist high or low? I promptly inquired, in my subservient country way, what the fashion was, and with an expressive shrug of the shoulders the couturiere told me that it was all a matter of choice. So I have settled the matter for myself by choosing a certain number of toilettes of both descriptions, by which happy resource I shall be on the winner's side be the victor which it may. The next knotty point should I have skirts in which I could scarcely walk or might I be allowed as one of fashion's devotees a sufficiency of material to make pedestrianism a pleasure? Upon this point I received instant reassurance. There is no doubt about the fact that the battle that has waged so long between the rival skirts is being decided in favour of the one of more ample measurements. It is with pleasure that I learn that a more reasonable state of affairs is being inaugurated. Now I come to hats. It was with a feeling of true regret that I observed the trend of fashion towards small and compact head-gear, for I am the liege lady of the large and pictorial-looking hat, and would fain its becoming qualities. I like the sweeping brim of the Rubens shape and the artistic line of the Gainsborough model, and to the milliner who answered my back and call expressed these views quite plainly. My predilection was at once respected and I was introduced to a number of beautiful models of the most artistic description fresh from the hands of the designers. "We must show small hats, madam," was the apologetic remark of the attendant, "for our customers ask for them invariably at this season of the year. They like to travel in headgear of a closely fitting kind, and desire to mark the lapse of one season into another by wearing something entirely different from the shady shapes to which they have been accustomed during the summer months. All the same, I have a number of new and very large models to show you." Thereupon I was introduced to a black velve that the line of which would delight an artist's eye as much as the simplicity of the trimming, which was composed of a mass of pure white ostrich feathers rising slightly in the centre of the crown, but in the main lying flat upon the ebony background.

MINORS' ESTATES IN BOMBAY.

Government Resolution.

The following Government Resolution passed on the Annual Reports on the Administration of Minors Estates in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Presidency and in Sind for the year 1909-10, is published.

These reports deal with minors' estates under management, exclusive of those under the care of the Courts of Wards for which separate reports are submitted. At the beginning of the year there were 176 estates under superintendence in the Presidency and Sind, and during the year seven new estates were added. At the same time 58 estates, of which 55 were in Sind, were transferred to the management of the Courts of Wards, four were taken over under the Talukdari Act, and fourteen were entirely released. One estate has not been accounted for and 106 are therefore shown as under management at the close of the year. The figures for those estates which were under management for only a portion of year are necessarily incomplete, and as the 55 estates transferred to the Court of Wards in Sind consisted of the most important estates in that province and no statistics have been given for them, the total figures under all heads are much smaller than last year.

The system of leasing estates continues to be followed successfully in a large number of cases and a generally good season facilitated management all round. The total land revenue demand due from estates for which figures are reported was Rs. 70,000 while collections amounted to Rs. 68,000. The income realised from land was Rs. 1,87,000, more than 2 1-2 times the Government dues. Separate statistics, given in the case of fully assessed lands, show that in the case of 27 estates in the Presidency proper the income amounted to Rs. 27,071 against a land revenue demand of Rs. 11,025, a figure which includes the assessment of some unleased lands. For eleven small estates in Sind for which figures are complete the income was Rs. 2,619 and the corresponding assessment Rs. 1,035. The income from sources other than land was, for all estates, Rs 53,000 The total income for the year therefore amounted Rs. to 2,40,000.

The total expenditure was Rs. 2,15,000 of which Rs. 43,000 were expended in maintenance, Rs. 68,000 were paid in Government dues and Rs. 35,000 in discharge of debts. The balance in cash and securities at the end of the year was Rs. 3,53,000.

The figures relating to

THE LABOUR UNREST.

RE-INSTATEMENT OF STRIKERS.

Men's Minatory Attitude to Railways.

CONGESTION AT LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Congestion still prevails in the Liverpool docks, and it is estimated that normal conditions will not be restored for a fortnight. The railways complain that they are short of rolling stock, through the holding up of waggons with loads of goods, of which the shipowners cannot take delivery, owing to the congested state of the quays. The railway companies declare that they will only accept such quantities of goods as they are able to handle immediately. They are, therefore, closing the goods depots early.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The Railway Commission has declined, on the ground that it has no jurisdiction in the matter, to hear a complaint on behalf of the men of the Great Eastern Railway, who allege that strikers have not been reinstated.

The men's executive have issued an appeal to the railway unions to support them by issuing an ultimatum to all the railway companies.

Peaceful Picketing.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

... bodies and bunches of magistrates have adopted resolutions demanding repeal of the Trades Disputes Act, ... its peaceful picketing. The resolu... scribe such picketing as disguised

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

Violent Rioting.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Strong reinforcements of police have restored order at Lithgow.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

There was renewed rioting at Lithgow last night. The door of the house of a non-striker was blown in with dynamite.

The enginemen have now gone on strike.

DEAR FOOD IN FRANCE.

Riots and Acts of Sabotage.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Demonstrations against high prices of food are spreading in France. Serious riots have occurred at Valenciennes, Douai and Bethune. The markets have been closed and acts of *sabotage* are reported from all parts.

LORD GOSCHEN IN A MOTOR SMASH.

Broken Arm Sustained.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

While Lord Goschen was motoring to Hastings, a wheel came off the car which turned turtle.

Lord Goschen was pinned underneath, and had his arm broken.

FIRE IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

Thousands of Books Burned.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The City was brilliantly illuminated last night by a fire, which broke out in the premises in Fleet Street of Messrs. Ward, Lock and Co., the publishers. The flames reached a height of one hundred feet and raged on two floors. Thousands of books were destroyed.

BRITAIN'S COAL SUPPLY.

Sir William Ramsay Urges Economy.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Sir William Ramsay, in the course of his inaugural address before the British Association, at Plymouth, issued a grave warning regarding the exhaustion of Britain's coal supply, which, he said, was sufficient for only 175 years. He urged that legislation should be immediately passed to secure industrial economies.

MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR.

Condition Shows Slight Improvement.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The condition of H. H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar shows slight improvement.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, AUGUST 30.

The P. and O. steamer "Egypt" to-day shipped £5,000 gold for India.

NEWFOUNDLAND FIRES.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The Newfoundland fires have been got under control. The damage is less serious than was at first believed.

REUTER states that the Bishop of Ripon has decided to resign on account of advancing age.

GERMAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

The Vienna Interview.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The Foreign Office denies that any British diplomatist is connected with the interview in the *Neue Freie Presse*. Meanwhile, the campaign against Sir Fairfax Cartwright in Germany continues.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* raises one solitary voice of moderation in the wilderness of Anglophobia. It recommends the Germans to remember that although Britain has shown Germany no friendly countenance on the Moroccan question, she recently intimated that an agreement acceptable to Germany would be agreeable to Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

A mass meeting convened by Pan-Germanists in Berlin yesterday, passed a vigorous resolution on the subject of Morocco, declaring, *inter alia*, that the interference of a third Power should not be tolerated.

The Berlin Socialists are organising a great meeting on Sunday, in favour of peace, and to protest against the attempts to stir up international strife. It is expected that 100,000 persons will be present.

THE "BLACK HAND" IN AMERICA.

Enormous Increase of Outrages.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 31.

The police are adopting drastic measures to stamp out "Black Hand" outrages, which have enormously increased during the past month. Among other incidents, there have been fourteen cases of bomb-throwing, and two of kidnapping.

NORWEGIAN TROOPS MUTINY.

Inflamed by Socialist Teaching.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

According to a telegram from Stockholm, mutinies, resulting from Socialist propaganda, have occurred in various Norwegian garrisons.

Five hundred troops at Stenkjaer, resenting the punishment of two comrades, stormed the cells and released the prisoners, the mutineers stoning and driving off the prison guards.

THE DEFENCE OF ST. PETERSBURG.

Vote for Fortifications.

HELSINGFORS, AUGUST 31.

The Russian Government has appropriated three millions sterling for fortifications in the annexed portions of the Province of Viborg. This, with the establishment of a naval base at Harmanse, and the removal of the base of the South Baltic Fleet from Libau to Reval, completes a comprehensive plan of defence for St. Petersburg.

TURKEY AND GERMANY.

Friendly Relations.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The *Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung*, officially welcoming the Turkish Heir-Apparent, points out the special significance of this first visit of a member of the House of Othman to the German Court. The presence of the Heir-Apparent at the Tempelhof review, says the journal, is gratifying evidence of the friendly relations of Turkey and Germany which are most marked in the military sphere.

According to the *Berliner Tageblatt* the Crown Prince will return the visit to Constantinople in 1912.

TURKISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

War Minister Threatens to Resign.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 31.

The Ministerial position is unchanged. The Minister of Finance declares that he will resign unless the Army Estimates are reduced.

BOXING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 31.

A ten-round contest between Matt Wells, the British Light-weight Champion, and Brown (America) took place here last night. The spectators numbered 14,000. Wells, who finished strongly, completely outpointed his opponent and defeated him on a knock-out.

ENROLMENT OF CADETS IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

A *Times* message from Sydney states that the total enrolment of cadets has reached the number of 153,637. Of these 55,000 have been exempted for various reasons. Only 6 per cent. of the number were medically unfit.

JAPAN'S NEW CABINET.

TOKIO, AUGUST 31.

The Marquis Saionji has formed his Cabinet as follows:—

Minister of War ...	... General Ishimoto
Minister of Marine...	... Baron Saito
Minister for Foreign Affairs, pending the arrival of Baron Uchida from America..	Count Hayashi.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

British Negotiations with Turkey.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The *Vossische Zeitung* which is believed to be the mouthpiece of the Deutsche Bank has published a telegram from Constantinople stating that negotiations between Turkey and Britain on the subject of the Bagdad Railway have no prospect of success.

The journal accuses Britain of seeking to secure predominance in the Gulf section to the exclusion of Germany.

The *Boersen Courier* states that unless Britain's attitude changes, the Gulf section of the railway, like the rest, will be built without British co-operation.

PLAGUE MEASURES AT DELHI.

Wider Adoption Urged.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Mr. William Simpson, Professor of Hygiene in King's college, London, in a letter to the *Times* suggests the extension of measures adopted against plague, in connection with the Delhi Durbar to the whole of the United Provinces and the Punjab. Mr. Simpson hopes that the Imperial visit will give an impetus to the advance of sanitary administration in India, and in general deplores the decision of the Government of India to abolish their Sanitary Commissioner. He declares it is impossib as formerly, for the Medical Director-General to give proper attention to sanitation.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Yorkshire beat Sussex, at Hastings, by an innings and thirty-two runs.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 31.

The Punjab Legislative Council will meet on the 13th September at Simla, when the Bill to establish a punchayet for dealing with the petty criminal cases will be introduced and also the Bill to add some provisions to the Delhi Durbar Police Act.

IMMIGRATION INTO PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 31.

The *C. & M. Gazette* understands that in the course of his approaching tour in the plains, Sir Louis Dane, after visiting Delhi, where Durbar matters will engage his attention, will visit the districts on the Rajputana borders, viz., Gurgaon, Hissar and Ferozepur in order to concert measures with the local authorities for dealing with the extensive immigration of people into the Punjab from Rajputana and especially from Bikanir. There is plenty of work for these people on the Triple Canal Project in the Doab, north and west of the Sutlej, but organisation is necessary to place them in communication with the labour contractors and to prevent them from wandering aimlessly in directions where their presence might aggravate the local conditions of scarcity. These districts are those which must feel the pinch of scarcity, should the kharif harvest fail.

IMPORTED CASES OF CHOLERA AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 31.

There were two cases of cholera on board the steamer "Lindula" which arrived here from the Persian Gulf yesterday. All necessary precautions were taken by the authorities.

GUN-RUNNING ON THE MEKRAN COAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 31.

In connection with the arrival recently at Kabul from Herat of caravans with rifles and ammunition, one of the few which have got through from the Mekran Coast this year, it is now reported that the arms were brought up by Afridi and Mohmand Jirgas who were in Kabul at the time.

IMPERIAL ENGINEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India the Government of India are pleased to appoint the undermentioned covenanted temporary engineers to the permanent establishment of the Imperial Engineering Service as Assistant Engineers and to post them to the provinces specified against their names:—

Mr. G. Gemell, Punjab; Mr. F. O. Townsend, Punjab; Mr. J. A. A. Morrison, Burma; Mr. H. F. Taylor, Eastern Bengal and Assam; Mr. A. F. Morris, Burma; Mr. J. H. Taylor; Burma; Mr. J. M. Mackay, Bombay; Mr. R. E. Maclachlan., Bombay; Mr. W. Boehe, United Provinces; Mr. A. E. Lewis, Provinces; Mr. R. G. A. Campbell, United Provinces.

COURT OF WARDS SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 31.

The First Subordinate Judge of Alipore is engaged in hearing a big suit instituted by Seth Surat Bham and others of the well-known Seth family of Agra against the Secretary of State for India, the Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke and the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Members of the Board of Revenue, constituting the Court of Wards of Bengal, Mr. B. De, lately Collector of Hooghly, Babu Rash Behari Mukherjee, Zemindar of Utterpara, and several others, for the recovery of nine lakhs of rupees lent and advanced by them to the Court of Wards on a mortgage of properties belonging to Babu Rash Behari Mukherjee.

After a lengthy discussion, the Court removed the name of the Secretary of State from the list of defendants.

The case is proceeding.

A FRONTIER correspondent reports that sections of road from Jellalabad to Kabul have again become unsafe owing to the presence of robbers from the Shinwari Khel and other tribes. Military picquets and patrols have been ordered to be used and escorts are to be furnished to the parties of traders.

ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Procedure for Ladies to be Presented at Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary, issued this afternoon contains the following notification:—

His Excellency, the Viceroy, is recommended to notify that their Majesties will hold a Court at Government House, Calcutta, in the first week of January, 1912 at 9-30 p.m.

Ladies, who have already been presented at the Court of St. James and who desire to attend the Court, are requested to make a written application to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla, on or before the 20th September, after which no applications can be accepted. Ladies who have not been presented at the Court of St. James will make their applications to be presented through ladies who have had the honour of presentation at the Court of St. James.

Note—No applications can be received direct by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy from ladies who wish to be presented. Their names should be forwarded by the lady who wishes to make the presentation. Ladies who desire and who are eligible to present others should reply to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla, not later than the 30th September, for presentation cards which, on receipt, should be filled in and returned to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla, not later than the 10th October. The St. James's Court rule will be observed viz., that a lady will be limited to one presentation in addition to that of a daughter. Tickets for those ladies whose presentation to Their Majesties has been approved will then be forwarded to the ladies making the presentation. Ladies who present others must themselves attend the Court. Ladies attending the Court will appear in full dress, but will not wear trains and feathers. Ladies who had intended to be present, but have found themselves unable to do so, should send an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary before or as soon as possible after the Court. Ladies may be accompanied to the Court by their husbands if the latter have been presented, but gentlemen who do not pass before Their Majesties will leave their wives at the entrance to the Throne Room and rejoin them at the Ball-Room. Gentlemen, not entitled to wear uniform, who accompany their wives to the Court, will wear Court dress.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Postal Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

In connection with the Durbar arrangements, Mr. Murtrie, Post-master of Simla, who has been appointed Chief Superintendent of Post Office, proceeds to Delhi on September 1st to open the Coronation Durbar Central Post Office on the 7th September. This office is being opened at once to meet the wants of a large number of people who are employed in the construction of the camps in the Durbar areas. Mr. Murtrie is being relieved at Simla by Mr. Rehill from Quetta.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 31.

His Excellency the Viceroy has now sanctioned the concentration at the Durbar Camp, Delhi, of 3rd (Lahore) and 7th (Meerut) Divisions as they were ordered in the original scheme. The 3rd Division will be made up of a composite force consisting of a British infantry brigade, the Lucknow Brigade and the Nasirabad Brigade.

The following troops will be detailed for garrison duty at Delhi during the Royal Visit:—The 11th King Edward's Own Lancers, the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifles from Dagshai, the Sesforth Highlanders from Chabattis, the 33rd Punjabis and two Pioneer battalions are engaged on work in the camp area and the 11th Lancers and 33rd Punjabis are stationed at Delhi. All troops will assemble by the 26th November so as to permit of the railway lines being clear of military traffic.

The Coronation Durbar Committee, in Simla, have asked Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, to lend the services of three market inspectors selected by Mr. D. Bennett, the late Superintendent of Markets, Bombay, who has been appointed Superintendent of the Central Market and three subsidiary markets to be put up near the Central Durbar Camp and the outlying camps. Mr. Cadell has asked the Bombay Corporation to sanction the request.

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Scheme Sanctioned by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 31.

It is announced that the Secretary of State has recently sanctioned the modified scheme proposed by the Government for the establishment of a Technological Institute at Cawnpore.

The original scheme, which was put forward in 1907, on the recommendation of the Naini Tal Industrial Conference, proposed the formation of an institute with a staff of four technological chemists and four assistant professors and with large laboratories, but financial considerations rendered its immediate introduction impossible, and it became evident that a more modest beginning must be made. Proposals, however, have been framed so as to admit of future expansion and the new institute will be such that it can readily be adopted to form part of any more extensive organisation that may be required subsequently.

For the present it is proposed to employ a chemist with four assistants to carry on research and train the students. Close to the institute will be a scientific library, which will be shared with the Agriculture Department. One of the main causes which operates against the success of scientific and technical research in India will thus be removed and the staff of the new institute will be provided with facilities which, in this country, are unfortunately too rare. Sanction is conditional on funds being available from the provincial revenue, and it is hoped that no difficulty will be experienced in this respect.

RANGOON PORT RECEIPTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 31.

Revenue receipts for the Rangoon Port Commissioners aggregated to Rs. 42,73,000 while the expenditure was Rs. 45,64,000 odd, the closing balance was Rs. 3,38,000. At the close of the year the capital debt of the Commissioners was Rs. 2,45,12,000.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the following appointments, being filled up by soldiers, on the pension establishment at the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar and Murree when available and suitable, viz.: at Sanawar, a clerk and steward, a senior sergeant, a carpentry instructor and a cooking instructor; at Murree, a clerk and a steward, a senior sergeant and a sergeant.

RACING IN WESTERN INDIA.

Protest against Proposed Legislation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

News has been received here that the Western India Turf Club will memorialise the Government of India against the contemplated action of the Bombay Government to undertake legislation to control racing in Western India. The memorial will come up through the Government of Bombay, and details will be settled at a meeting of Stewards fixed for the 9th instant. It is quite probable that both Provincial and Imperial Governments will await the results of the meeting before moving further into the matter.

SOUTH INDIA PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

Concluding Resolutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 31.

At the last day's assembly of the Planters' Conference to-day the following resolutions were recorded:—

(a) "That this meeting views with alarm the total lack of combination amongst the planters in Southern India as regards labour problems generally and trusts, therefore, that it will adopt Mr. Brock's registration scheme (or some such similar scheme) and will press it on the attention of the Government, offering Government to bear all the expenses in connection with the scheme." The motion was lost.

(b) "That the delegates from Kanan Devan and the Anamalais be asked to form a committee to consider the labour problem and the best means of meeting it and taking care to consider the various views and conditions of different districts and with a view to reconciling as far as possible the conflicting opinions." This was carried unanimously.

(c) "That this Association deprecates the action of the Ceylon Labour Commissioner in establishing cooly recruiting agencies in the vicinity of old established estates and trusts that all such agencies may be withdrawn." This was carried.

(d) "That this Association should ask the Government whether some rule might be adopted to prevent recruiters from crimping into a planting district. The amendment by Mr. Abbott that the attention of the Ceylon Labour Commissioner be called to the fact that his agents are actually trying to crimp advance coolies on the estates in some districts and that we record our opinion that such action is certainly dishonest and probably illegal." This was carried, but the original motion was lost.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 31.

When the planters delegates resumed work this afternoon the following further resolution was recorded and the agenda paper being unfinished at 4 p.m. the Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

"That this Association again calls attention to the non-execution of warrants issued under Act XIII of 1859 and the Act of 1903 and, while thanking the Government of Madras and Mysore for what they have already done, records its opinion that little improvement has as yet occurred and would ask them to take further action in the matter specially with reference to the suggestion of the District Superintendent of Police of the Nilgiris that a register be kept for recording the history of all warrants carried."

THE LATE NIZAM.

Messages of Codolence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 31.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Nizam, the Maharaja of Mysore commanded all public offices, courts, schools, etc. in the State to be closed to-day.

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 31.

The following telegram has been addressed to His Highness Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, Nizam of Hyderabad, on the sad demise of his father, by the Honorary Secretary of the All-India Moslem League: "The Council of the All-India Moslem League on behalf of the Musalmans of India, begs to convey to your Highness its deep and heartfelt grief at the untimely and lamentable demise of your Highness's illustrious father, who was the natural leader of the Musalmans of India, and, on account of his varied accomplishments, conspicuous ability and great natural powers and administrative talents, was regarded as the glory of Islam. He had endeared himself to all sections of his co-religionists by his generous benefactions to educational and other institutions and as one who gave an impetus to the cultivation of art and letters in his community by encouraging Moslem scholars. The League also begs to offer to your Highness and other members of the Royal Family its most respetoful, profound and cordial sympathy and condolence at your sad and unexpected bereavement."

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 31.

An extraordinary meeting of the members of the Muslim Club, Lucknow, was held at the premises of the Club under the presidency of Maulvi Mohammed Aziz Mirza to express their deep and heart-felt grief at the sad demise of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderbad. The Club premises immediately closed and draped entirely in black. After an impressive speech by the president, resolutions suitable to the occasion were adopted and communicated to His Highness Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 31.

Prince Bukhtyar Shah, C. I. E., called a meeting of the Mahomedan community at his residence on Sunday, in order to express the deep regret and sorrow of the community at the sad and untimely death of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The trustees of the Babu Panalal P. Jain charities have, by a notification, closed the Babu Panalal P. Jain High School and Dispensary out of respect to the memory of H. H. the Nizam, who was a patron of the donor.

CASE AGAINST POLICE.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 31.

At a late hour, last evening, the case against Sub-Inspector Fellows and Constable Vedachellam of the City Police came to a close in the Sessions Court. Mr. Osborne was reviewing the evidence for the prosecution in his address to the jury, when Mr. T. R. Frost, the foreman, announced that on the material already before them they had come to a unanimous decision and with his Lordship's consent they were prepared to deliver their verdict without hearing Mr. Osborne further. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and their Lordships accordingly discharged the accused.

MURDER OF MR. ASHE.

Detailed Account of the Crime.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, AUGUST 31.

The order of committal passed by Mr. A. Tampoe, I. C. S., Head-Quarters Divisional Magistrate, Tinnevelly, in the Ashe Murder and Tinnevelly Conspiracy cases, is a very lengthy one covering seventeen closely typed sheets. The Magistrate prefaces his order by a detailed description of the Maniyachi Railway Station, the scene of the outrage, and other particulars of the late Collector's journey to Kodaikanal on the 17th June last.

About two minutes after the arrival of the train from Tinnevelly, the Senior Stationmaster at Maniyachi went and talked to Mr. Ashe and then left him. The stationmaster's two sons, aged fourteen and twelve, were standing on the edge of a covered verandah, looking at the Collector and his wife when two men came up the platform from the south and passed between the two boys and the train. One of the men went up to the window of the first-class compartment and looked into it, while the other went past and stood near the servants' compartment which was beyond. The former then pointed a pistol at Mr. Ashe, who took his *topee* and flung it at him. Almost simultaneously with this there was a report and Mr. Ashe started up shouting and fell. A peon, who was standing near the van, went up and seized the man who, however, released himself, and by pointing the pistol at the peon frightened him and then ran and hid himself in an adjoining refreshment room. He subsequently ran, pistol in hand, towards platform No. 2, and, rounding the buildings towards platform No. 1, entered the native passengers' lavatory. Some persons followed him, but he threatened to shoot if they came nearer. Soon after, a shot was fired and the companion of the man, with a pistol in his hand, came up opposite the first-class compartment, but then turned round and went along the platform northwards. Two railway police constables, who were among the crowd, surrounded the lavatory, and, as they had no carbines with them, sent word to the Maniyachi town police station. A constable came with a carbine, and on entering found the man lying dead inside with the pistol in his right hand. In the meantime, Mr. Ashe, expired and was taken to Tinnevelly Bridge by train.

In the pocket of the assassin was found a puree containing a railway ticket from Tinnevelly Bridge to Maniyachi and a few annas. In the breast pocket of his shirt was a letter which gave particulars as to the name Vanchi Iyer and the native place of the murderer, Shencottah, and stated some reasons as a motive for the crime. In consequence of the information contained in that letter, orders were sent to the Inspector of the Police, Tenkasi, on the same day, to go to Shencottah, to communicate with the Shencottah police, and to make enquiries about the assassin, Vanchi Iyer. A second party was despatched to Shencottah next day on receipt of further information. As a result of searches made by these people and enquiries instituted by them, two parties were sent on the 19th, one to Tuticorin, under an Assistant Superintendent of Police, and the other under the District Superintendent of Police to Ottapidaram to make certain searches. The Assistant Superintendent of Police went to the house of one R. H. Arumugam Pillay at 2 a.m., and told him that he was going to seal his house and put a guard over it with a view to searching it next morning.

INFORMER BEGS POLICE PROTECTION.

Arumugam Pillay then made a long statement dwelling on all that he knew about the commission of the crime and the secret history which preceded it. The house was searched next morning, and certain incriminating documents were seized. As soon as the other searches at Tuticorin were over the Assistant Superintendent of Police brought Arumugam into Tinnevelly and handed him to the District Superintendent of Police to whom he repeated the statement. He also asked the police, after he had made his statement at Tuticorin, for protection against possible violence from his associates about whom he had given information. He was subsequently tendered a pardon by the District Magistrate under Section 337 of C. P. C. and in consequence of his accepting it, he has been examined as a witness in this case. As a result of the search at Ottapidaram, the Deputy Superintendent of Police proceeded to Tuticorin and searched the house of Soma Sundaram who was supposed to be complicated in the crime. He was also arrested and brought to Tinnevelly on the 22nd. Somasundaram was also tendered a pardon by the District Magistrate which he accepted. He has, therefore, been examined as a witness in the case also. These two men are residents of Tuticorin. They attended at Tuticorin the lectures of V. O. Chidambaram Pillay and Subramania Siva which preceded the Tinnevelly riots in 1908. They then commenced to subscribe to seditious papers at Pondicherry and to believe in and be influenced by the ideas advocated by such publications. In April 1910, the second accused, Sankarakrishna Aiyar, went to Tuticorin and informed the two approver-witnesses that one Nilakanta Brahmachari, the first accused had come from Pondicherry to Tenkasi to hold a meeting and asked them to attend it. He also alone went and found Nilakantam in the house of M. Chidambaram Pillay. He was introduced by Sankarakrishna Aiyar to Nilkanta, M. Chidambaram Pillay and Vandemataram Subramania. Nilkanta took the witness aside by himself and told him that he was the contributor to the Pondicherry paper "Suryodaya" and that he had come to Tenkasi to convene a meeting the purpose of which he proceeded to explain as follows:—That persons such as V. O. Chidambaram Pillay and Subramania Siva had tried to do good to the country by lectures, but the Government had punished them as also men like Krishna Sarma and Moulvi Leakut Hussain. That Bengalees had also manufactured bombs, but that, too, was stopped by the conviction of many persons in the Midnapore and Alipore bomb cases and that the Collector of Nasik and Babu Ashutosh Biswas had been murdered with the result that many persons were hanged for it, that the purpose of killing the English was to obtain Swaraj and that they should drive the English out of the country. He then proceeded to describe the meeting whith they were about to hold and the beginning of a new plan for effecting what they wanted by means of a revolution, similar to the sepoy Mutiny of 1857, and that they should gather together and select men in each village and town for the purpose, that these men should start a revolution all over the country and kill all Englishmen on the same day. The meeting, which was to bring into existence one of such bands, commenced and after a preliminary discussion of the facts stated by Nilkanta Iyer to Arumugan, a similar oath was taken, four of the accused viz., Madasamy Pillay, the absconding accused, Arumugam Pillay and Somasundaram Pillay were present at the meeting and all took the oath. This is in brief the evidence as to the founding of a dangerous anarchical society in British territory in Tenkasi and Tuticorin. The society also had branches in Schencottah and Punalur villages, belonging to Travancore and lying close to Tenkasi, the westernmost taluk of Tinnevelly. The District Magistrate deals at a great length with the evidence of Rameswamy Iyer and of Sundarapandya Puram, another approver in the case, and his evidence goes to show that the society took its root at Shencottah and Punaloor about the month of August last year. He was travelling in the middle of 1910 in Travancore and Cochin giving exhibition with a gramophone and was acquainted with Vanchi Aiyer in his travels in this occasion. He came with him to Alleppey and met Harahara Iyer there. They then came together to Quilon where the former introduced him to Bapu Pillay, who asked him to sell him the gramphone for a society in which he was interested. As Harihara Iyer agreed to be responsible for the purchase he consented to sell it and it was agreed that he should hand over the instrument to Bapu Pillay at Punalur himself, and Harihara came to Punalur and they were met on their arrival with the assasin who took him to Bapu Pillay's house. While staying there he met Nilakantam Madasamy Pillay, Shankarakrishna Aiyer and Jagannath Aiyengar. On the occasion of a second visit he paid to Punalur he met several of the accused and Dharmaraja Iyar who committed suicide at Bapu Pillay's house. During his stay there Nilakantam delivered lectures about Arabindo Ghose, Subramania Bharati, Bipin Chandra Pal and Tilak, describing them as the true sons of "Bharatha Mahta" (mother India) and adding that if every one would follow in their footsteps, Swaraj could soon be obtained.

MEANING OF SWARAJ.

He further explained that Swaraj meant the driving of the English out of India and ruling the country themselves. He also told them that societies, similar to the gathering they were having at Punalur, existed in Bombay, Baroda, Pondicherry and other places, that guns and ammunition were ready in Pondicherry and they could obtain these for killing and driving the English away. These lectures seem to have been merely for the purpose of persuasion and when they were over a special meeting was held for the purpose of taking an oath as members of this society. A Pooja was offered to the goddess Kali and an oath was taken in the same manner and much to the same effect as at Tenkasi and Tuticorin meetings. Persons who took the oath were Nilkantam, Sankarakrishan Aiyer, Vanchi Aiyer, Pichumani Aiyar, Jagandha Iyer, Bapu Pilay, Desakammari and Dharmaraja Iyer since deceased. Witness was again in Shencottah in December of that year and learnt from Dharmaraja Aiyar that Vanchi Iyer and Shankarakrishna Iyer had come to Pondicherry, with the intention of going further north towards Madras, in order to shoot some big "Dorai". About three months later he again went to Alleppy on business and met Harihara Iyer and returned with him to Shencottah, while there he attended a meeting of the society in the house of Arunachalam Pillay, which was attended by ten persons including himself, Sundaram Iyer and the witness who lived in a village close to Sankarakrishna Iyer's. He saw the accused attending the meeting in Arunachalam's house and hearing the members sing songs in which the word "swadeshi," occurred. The meeting terminated at 7 p.m. when Arunachalam invited him to come in and become a member of the society. Enquiring as to the procedure he should adopt to become a member of the society, he was told if he wished to fully join the society he should take a blood oath, after which he would be told all the secrets of the society. This and the interdining of the Brahmin and Sudra members of the society disgusted the witness who went away on the next day. There was a similar meeting in the house of Agappa Pillay.

SEDITIOUS MOVEMENT IN TRAVANCORE.

After dealing with the evidence of other witness, the Magistrate goes on to say that this is the general history of the movement in Travancore. Though the society started there about the same time as at Tuticorin, it seems to have been much more active. This might have been partly due to the more active nature of the recruits obtained there among whom was Vanchi Iyer whose home was at Shencottah and who was employed at Punalur, and Sankara Krishna Iyer whose native place was not far off. But the chief reason for shifting the centre of activity into Travancore must have been the smaller chances of their work being discovered or even taken serious notice of by the authority of a Native State. This is further evidenced by the fact that, after the arrest of the men, who were clearly known as members of the society, and as the Travancore authorities were beginning to make further enquiries about the other two men who committed suicide, the accused Nilkanta Iyer is undoubtedly the founder of the society here. In his confession made to me the day after he was brought to Tinnevelly under arrest and on the next day, he spoke about his visit to Tenkasi, Tuticorin, Shencottah and Punalur in 1910 for the purpose of preaching sedition. He also stated that the societies as described by the witnesses were founded in Tenkasi and Tuticorin. In some notes which were found among his papers, when he was arrested and which are in his handwriting, he has described his life during the previous five years as being a series of jumps from accountant to actor, from actor to sub-editor, from sub-editor to political preacher, from politicsl preacher to anarchist leader, from anarchist leader to editor, again from editor to author and lastly from author to a homeless pilgrim in Benares. It might be added that he was arrested in Calcutta where he had come from Benares in order to give himself up to the police. This statement was read in connection with the confessions of the accused and the statements of the witnesses as to the formation of societies at Punalur, Tenkasi, Tuticorin and Shencottah, makes it clear that the accused was both political preacher and anarchist leader at the time of his visit to these places. There is evidence to show that 12 of the accused formally took a very solemn oath and joined the society. The witnesses who deposed saw them doing so. This is supplamented by the correspondence and papers seized in the possession of the various accused and the approver, which show their general connection with each other and their keen interest in sedition of an extreme type. There is also evidence to show that persons who had not formally taken their oaths were not permitted to take part in the secret meeting of the society whose members had to swear among other things not to divulge the inner purposes of the society. It is also shown that the Brahmin members of the society, the fundamental principles of which seem to have been to sink all differences of caste so far as the members of the society were concerned were living with a Sudra in their own house.

After discussing the evidence against other accused the Magistrate continues:—"This traces the history of the connection of all the accused with a society which was formed for the explicit purpose of obtaining 'swaraj'. This term was explained to the members of the society by its founder to be the rule of India by Indians after murdering and driving out the British from the country. This society was to be the precursor of a general revolution by which they intend to deprive His Majesty the King Emperor of the sovereignty of British India and it was contemplated to murder European

officers generally to achieve this. In pursuance of this conspiracy the members of the society murdered the late Mr. Ashe, Collector of Tinnevelly, on the 17th June. The accused have therefore been charged under Section 302, 108, 111 and 121 A of the I. P. C. in view of the evidence that Sankarakrishna Iyar was present and aided and abetted Vanchi Aiyar to murder the Collector. Sankara Krishna was charged under Section 302, 107, 114 of the I. P. C. as well. Complaints in this case were filed before the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly who transferred them to this court on his taking cognizance of the subsequent transfer. Government, in the interests of peace and good order, directed that provision of Part 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 14 of 1908 shall apply to proceedings in this court, The cases have therefore been tried under provisions of that Act and I hereby direct under Section 6 (B) of Act that all accused be committed to the High Court of Judicature, Madras, for trial."

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. John Zuberbuhler as Honorary Consul for Cuba at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Djaafer Bey as Consul General for Turkey at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. F. G. Collett, Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for twelve days of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. H. M. Haslehust, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, was granted privilege leave from 22nd May to 2nd July 1911, and is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for four months with effect from the 28th July 1911.

The furlough granted to Mr. F. L. Clifford, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aden, is extended up to the 7th September 1911.

The Reverend Canon C. M. Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year and three months.

The Reverend John Lovering Campbell Dart, B.A., has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Lieutenant William Archibald Radice of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, is transferred to the First Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, in the rank of Lieutenant.

Captain (now Major) L. P. Stephen, M. B., D. P. H., I. M. S. has been granted, privilege leave of absence and study leave for four months and eleven days in combination with furlough for one year.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Behramji Hormasji Nanavati, F. R. C. S. (Edinburgh), of the Bombay establishment is appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon on His Excellency's personal staff, vice Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur Palanji Hormasji Dadachanji, retired.

Lieutenant Colonel S. E. Prall, M. B., B. S., (Lond.), I. M. S., has been allowed extraordinary leave for fourteen days in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him.

The following promotions in the G.I.P. Railway Volunteers are gazetted :—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Smith McNeill, V.D., to be Commandant of the 1st Battalion vice S. J. Sarjant, V.D., resigned.

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Cary Henslow Barnard, V. D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice J. S. McNeill, V.D.

Captain Henry Gerald Keily to be Major, vice R. C. H. Barnard, V.D.

Lieutenant James Calvert Barton to be Captain, vice H. G. Keily.

Second Lieutenant Alan Richardson to be Lieutenant, vice J. C. Barton.

Second Lieutenant Frank Harrington to be Lieutenant, vice S. D. Robertson.

Second Lieutenant John Francis Costello to be Lieutenant, vice D. W. Kennedy.

Second Lieutenant Ronald Stuart Moberly to be Lieutenant vice J. H. Forbes, resigned.

Mr. A. W. Hanckel is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months, provided he has concluded the survey of the line of the canal from the Shri Laxmi tank at Kolhapur and has submitted his report to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK.

Term of Directors' Tenure of Office.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Merchants' Bank was held yesterday afternoon at the Bank's offices, the Chairman Mr. N. J. Gamadia presiding.

At the outset, shareholders were warned not to speak upon the remarks made by Mr. Justice Beaman in a recent suit upon the conduct of the managing director, Mr. J. H Dani. As the chairman said the case was "sub-judice," the plaintiff Raja Bahadur having appealed against it.

In answer to a shareholder, the chairman assured those present that the Board intended to appoint a manager as soon as a suitable person had been found.

The report was then adopted and the necessary resolutions were passed.

Immediately afterwards, an extraordinary general meeting was held when the following proposition was moved by Mr. Halai and seconded by Mr. P. P. Unwalla :—

That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following :—The following article shall be inserted after article 73, namely :—73a. the Company may, by special resolution, remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint another person in his stead. The person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the director, in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

Several speakers having addressed the meeting, the chairman put the motion to the vote. The result was that 42 voted in its favour and 21 against it. As three-fourths of those present had not voted in favour, the chairman declared it to be lost.

The proposers then applied for a poll, and the 2nd September next was fixed for the purpose. The meeting then adjourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 1st September.

700. The Viceroy's Prize Competition—Intending Competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs 4 to the Adjutant by the 15th September 1911. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

701. Rifle Club—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 16 to 18 on Saturday 2nd inst. by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

702. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for close-firing as follows :—

Sunday 3rd inst " E" Coy.
Thursday 7th inst " F" Coy (Medicals)
Saturday 9th inst " C " Coy.
Sunday 10th inst " G " Coy.
Tuesday 12th inst " F " Coy.
Wednesday 13th inst " F " Coy.
Thursday 14th inst " F " Coy (Medicals).
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

703. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 16 to 18 on Saturday, 9th inst from 2 to 5 p.m.

704. Arms—All Arms in possession of members will be returned to Head-Quarters for C C M Armourer's Inspection by Tuesday the 5th inst.

H. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING, Bo. L. H.

Bombay, 1st September.

1. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice to-morrow afternoon (Saturday) the 2nd instant, from 4 p.m.

2. There will be drill for all members on Tuesday morning next, the 5th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Khaki and hunting saddles.

Members not in possession of Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

II. Evening—Foot Drill in the Town Hall for all members from 6 p.m.

The Delhi Contingent are specially requested to attend.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

EN PASSANT.

Notwithstanding the resentment and protests of the Western India Turf Club the Government will assuredly stick to their guns on the main points connected with Horse Racing and Gambling in the Presidency. The latter—an indissoluble attribute to this style of Sport—stands out as a mania, or habit, as pernicious as those of Cocaine, Opium, or Drink, with perhaps more far-reaching ill effects, and in the interests of the public weal it must be checked. For some reasons it may be regretted that the supposed less harmful method of Gambling through the Totalisator was not included in the edict. Whatever the action of the Club in question may be to resist Government interference it will be futile. The mind of the Authorities is made up and they cannot hesitate to use the Giant's strength they possess as giants, as a last resource where questions affecting the moral welfare of the people demand it. Some other means of developing the alleged important asset of the State will probably supervene to render the present inferred reliance on cast racers unnecessary, if the perpetuation of the thoroughbred strain is a matter of importance. The argument, so soberly put forward as a reason for encouraging Horse racing, is by no means convincing.

The recent news of a robbery of some £7,000 worth of Diamonds from a merchant travelling en-route from Paris to Antwerp calls to the writer's mind an incident in connection with the transport of such gems, that came to his notice many years ago, which might suggest that security therein is, at times, a matter of luck. He (the writer) was chatting to an acquaintance in a Calcutta thoroughfare when a meanly dressed foreigner passed by with a nod of recognition to the latter who, on the impulse of the moment, asked if he would like to see a curiosity. On receiving an affirmative he hailed the other and we three dropped into a building near, which happened to be the local Masonic Hall, where the traveller produced several paper parcels from his pocket which in turn revealed a flashing mass of brilliants of all shapes, sizes and hue having a market value, it was alleged, of over 2 lakhs of Rupees. This traveller, it appeared, was one of several others, entrusted with similar wealth, at that time in the City. Their duty often took them into slums where riches and poverty, vice and greed were cheek-by-jowl, but the centre nevertheless, of their most lucrative transactions. In this instance, at least, apparel did not proclaim the man of trust and importance. It was a case of the treasure hidden in the leaden casket. No one would have imagined that this semi-loafer looking individual was parading the streets with only a thickness of drill and paper between him and what would have been a fortune to the majority of people who jostled him at every corner.

The tour of the All-India Cricket team in England, now nearing its close, has been successful on the whole and true sportsman-like admiration of both sides the water will result as the outcome of the plucky and game way in which the numerous matches arranged have been contested. It cannot be imagined that the trip was taken with the hope of a greater measure of success. The few failures will not lessen the quality of appreciation in their opponents to whom they have proved themselves good losers. It is better, perhaps, that reputation should be based on good average results, rather than on the occasional spurt, no matter how brilliant. So the superfluity of encomia which has followed the recent success by a Bengalee team in the Calcutta Football field will happily not supervene, though with men, built as the members of the Cricket team in question are, it might scarcely conduce to the disease of the swollen head type.

It seems fairly evident that the Coronation festivities will be shorn of a good deal of its erstwhile prospective magnificence as far as the Durbar is concerned. Local projects will remain much the same as anticipated, Bombay probably contributing a series of sights and doings that, in view of her many advantages, will be hard to excel. From the authority of a recent correspondent to the "Gazette" intending stand-erecters in our streets must beware, the consequences such items of enterprise being illegal and likely to land offenders in the Civil Courts. The scheme for accommodating children with a view of the Royal Procession to be organised by the Municipality need scarcely encroach upon any but open spaces. The streets can remain a public resort but under the usual Police supervision, whose arrangements may probably run to some system of barricades. In this latter connection there is one class of sight-seer—the indigeneous—who will view with complacency the necessity of reposing on the kerbstone all night, if such contingency seems required, to secure a point of advantage.

In these days good old "Rugger" does not get much of a "look-in," or "look-on" either, as compared with the more modern sister game. So far five teams only are on the list for this Tournament, one only being Civilian—the Bombay Gymkhana. Why don't our local schools—having European and Eurasian preponderance—encourage this splendid game? If it were seriously taken up by students as a branch of Sport a few years would build up a nucleus of adult material for the future. Of all games this is par excellence the one to develop sound sporting instincts in our youngsters, there being so much give and take in it. Calcutta still boasts, it is believed, both Senior and Junior Competitions. The writer recalls an era when a team chiefly composed of Eurasians and Armenians—yclept "The Black Watch"—held its own among all comers. The Armenians indeed seemed to have a special predilection for the game, the School of the Community chiefly under the direction of the sporting Apcar family turning out a lot that could tackle many an adult team. Will the more sporting of School Principals take the matter up and help to save the game from extinction among Civilians?

The suggestion by the Master of a Masonic Lodge at Poona on the occasion of a so-called' Ladies Night, that the main principle of Freemasonry is Charity is a good old 'fall back' to public esteem, probably covering thereby many less desirable elements in the interior economy of the Order. It would be better to abstain from puffing up this virtue in connection with Freemasons in the columns of a public newspaper, for unfortunately for the credit of the Order in India the self-denying type of benevolence is more generally in evidence in other societies. It might also be as well for leaders in Freemasonry to check this continual harping on one string before the public until testimony is forthcoming that charity is really the most predominant virtue practised in Lodges. There are grounds for believing that the bulk of payments into the coffers of the various Lodges shew in disbursement "less" for the great cause of Charity than for other heads, certainly less than for Banquets, "Ladies Nights," though common enough in Home Freemasonry, it is believed, have not become popular in India for obvious reasons. Their presence, however, at the social stage of Lodge gatherings may tend to moderate laviahness. If so the apparent innovation may be accepted as a move in the right direction.

Shall we ever be outof the wood of German menace? The prospect seems remote even in these piping times of peace-promoting. A popular Home paper opines that Lord Kitchener has gone to Egypt to develop a strong counter influence to the Teuton coquetting generally in Stamboul, and more particularly to the fact that the Ottoman Army has been re-organised, re-armed, and re-taught under one of Germany's most brilliant Generals. The Nationalist spirit which permeates the Country, and has leavened the Army of Egypt is considered to be a factor for serious treatment in the near future. So our greatest General has gone to the land of the Pharaohs as an Administrator with the maxims of powers, and, barring of course the "Little England" section, with the full approval and confidence of the Country. Quite recently we have been faced with the possibility of extended Teutonic influences on our boundaries in the Congo, due to a shuffling of cards in the Morocco question, and this fact as a link to the chain of her diplomacy at Constantinople demands the presence of one at Cairo who has at his fingers ends the knowledge of Northern African affairs as they affect British interests. So K of K goes back to familiar places and the Nation will feel that the very best has been done in the matter.

LE TATILLON.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

The Land of Veiled Women, by John Foster Fraser (Cassell).—Mr. Fraser evidently knows North-West Africa remarkably well, and there is much interesting information in his book, of countries little known to the ordinary traveller. We wander with him through Algiers, Tunis and Morocco and more especially into bazaars and native quarters where he is quite in sympathy and shows a keen insight into the ways and doings of strange people. The book is made still more welcome on account of the photographs and coloured illustrations, which help so much to make the people or the country one is reading about seem familiar.

A Portentous History by Alfred Tennyson (Heinemann).—We believe the writer of this story to be a grandson of the poet of the same name. The book which is well written is the history of the unhappy youth of Jim Macdonald, whose huge, clumsy body brings him nothing but trouble in his native village of Tuchan. The children jeer at him at school, and when at last he turns at bay he gets a reputation for ferocity which he cannot live down. Everything in fact, goes wrong with him, and he loathes his great body and wishes he were as "ither laddies." But he is destined to come into his own at last and when we leave him, he is earning money and fame as Macdonald the Scotch giant in Mandeville's great show.

Napoleon and his Coronation by F. Masson. Translated by F. Cobb (Unions).—It is a very opportune moment that Monsieur Masson has chosen to publish his book. Whilst our own coronation ceremony went off so well, we are quite prepared to read of a mismanaged ceremony. Napoleon for sometime hoped that his coronation would admit him to the family of Kings and would lead other sovereigns to respect his position. He set out with an almost mystical idea and conviction that a Consecration stamps on him who receives it the character of a Sovereign, and that by it alone he is raised above the heads of other men. He hoped to bury the memory of the Revolution by this rite, and it was thus, as he viewed it, an effort towards peace and reconciliation with the rest of Europe. It failed, of course, for it was nowhere taken seriously. The management of the ceremony is shown by M. Masson to have been grievously muddled. The streets leading to Notre Dame were blocked by the crowd, and ladies in low-necked dresses had to force their way through the people. The procession with the Emperor was very late, as no one had made proper allowance for the difficulty caused by the hosts of spectators and the delay incidental to the marshalling of twenty-five state carriages. The people saw very little and were not by any means enthusiastic. There were 80,000 troops lining the route, who formed a three-fold hedge and shut out the view, Some very quaint incidents illustrated Napoleon's freakishness of temper. He yawned during the service, and on his return from it wishing to speak to his uncle Cardinal Fesch, he unceremoniously "prodded him in the back with the end of his sceptre."

Ripe Corn by S. C. Nethersole (Mills and Boon)—Is a book that will be read with great interest by all lovers of really well written story of quite ordinary people. The characters are very true to life especially the children, who act in the uncountable manner one quite expects of them.

When the Red Goods Call by Beatriel Grimshaw; (Mills and Boon)—This is a strange and powerful story to have been written by a woman. The hero Hugh Lynch lives in British New Guinea, and marries a native wife. He is very happy ; his home is comfortable, but trouble comes. A European trader puts into the little port and makes eyes at the native wife. Accustomed by heredity and training to be the prey of man, she slips away with him, and leaves the little homestead desolate. Lynch follows them up, and kills his rival. It is the common right of the wild country, and he thinks nothing of it. Some years afterwards Lynch meets a European girl and of course falls in love with her, all goes well for a time, then the girl Stephanie finds out the story of her lover's life. The unfortunate man finds himself in a convict's cell. A very interesting book from start to finish.

Love in a Little Town by J. E. Buckrose (Mills and Boon).—Celia Basingdale, the heroine of Love in a Little Town is a charming girl and is heiress to her grandfather, Mr. Cope of Cope's Complete Cleanser. She has been brought up in the lap of luxury in her grandfather's house, and is apparently on the point of being married to a neighbouring landowner, Captain Osborne. Her grandfather is not quite sure whether Osborne wants her for her money or for herself and he decides to test him, and her. So he sends Celia away to live with some poor relations near the town in which he had his own rise in life. It is supposed by the people round that her grandfather has disinherited her for something or other she has done and she learns that hitherto she has been treated well by everybody she has come in contact with, because of her position and not because of herself. But she is pure gold all through. The Wallerbys, with whom she lives for a time get to love her dearly and when she has refused Captain Osborne, who does come and ask her to marry him in spite of the change in her fortunes, she finds a lover with whom, after a few rather mechanical difficulties, we leave her in complete happiness.

Nova Scotia by Beckles Willson (Constable).—Half-way between Europe and the golden lands of Western Canada, whither thousands of settlers go every year, lies Nova Scotia. In the summer it is on the route of the steamers, and the majority of the immigrants who enter Canada pass it by, and so this, the nearest of the Canadian provinces to the Mother Country, is almost the least known. There is no good reason for the cold-shouldering. Nova Scotia is a pleasant land, has many natural resources and can offer comfort and prosperity to a large number of settlers. And it is to draw attention to the charm and wealth and romance of this half-forgotten corner of the Empire that Mr. Willson has written his book. Nova Scotia as he paints it certainly has attractions which those who wish to settle in Canada would do well to consider. And perhaps the province is at last coming into its own, for in Cape Breton, at any rate, where the mineral resources are being developed, something very like a boom has taken place in the past few years.

Mr. Perceval Gibbon's new novel "Margaret Harding" to be published by Messrs Methuen on August 24 is the last of his South African trilogy, of which the first two were 'Souls in Bondage' and 'The Vrouw Grobelaar's Leading Cases.' The chief scenes of the book are laid in the Karoo, and though most of the characters are English and Dutch, there is one that is new to fiction, a Kaffir doctor, educated in England.

Messrs Methuen will add to their 'Antiquary's Books' on August 24, a work by Mr. John Ward, entitled—The Roman era in Britain—a handbook on the remains of the Roman era in Britain, whether, (fixed, as those of roads, fortifications, towns and buidings (military, domestic, public, religious, and etc,) or portable, as pottery, glass and metallic vessels, implements and appliances used in the household, in the workshop, and in agriculture, and articles relating to the attire and the toilet ; with an introductory chapter on Roman Britain. The volume is copiously illustrated by the author with groups of objects to a common scale, so as to facilitate comparative study.

Mr. Edward Hutton, best known as a writer on Italy, has been discovering England, too, and his "Book of the Wye" will be published by Messrs. Methuen on August 24th. This work which has twenty coloured pictures by Mr. A. R. Quinton, is intended to be rather a companion to the traveller in his exploration of the Wye valley than a description of that delectable district. The valley is entered from Llanidloes at Plinlimmon, and is traversed on foot as far as Ross, through Rhayader, Builth, Hay, Clifford, and Hereford. From Ross the valley is traversed by boat as far as Chepstow, full information being given of the best means of accomplishing, and of the wires to be encountered on the way.

The new volume of the Arden Shakespeare is "Venus and Adonis", which Messrs. Methuen will publish on August 24. This volume contains all the non-dramatic poems attributed to Shakespeare, except the 'Sonnets' and A Lover's Complaint', which will form a separate volume, also edited by Mr. Pooler, whose editions 'The Merchant of Venice', and of the posthumous work of Mr. H. C. Hart on the three parts of Henry IV. have already appeared in this series. The text is conservative, new conjectures finding a place in the notes, and it is explained and copiously illustrated by the help of earlier editions, and by the independent research of the editor.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Second Meeting.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

THE DECCAN PLATE—Distance—About 1 3-4 miles over 8 flights.

Mr D B Captain's ch e g San Remo
Zamindar of Sivagiri's bl aus g Sholto
Mr A A Apcar's ch aus m Neith
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Sequent
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Royal Scotland
Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Five Crown
Mr Teulon's br aus m Xerxena
Captain G Lucas' b aus g War Cloud
Chief of Manavadar's b aus g Realm
Mr J Crawford's ch e g Bachelor's Knot
Mr M Goculdass' ch e m Galloping Girl II

THE STAND PLATE—Distance—1 mile.

Zamindar of Sivagiri's ch aus h Barm
Mr A N Dass' b e h Ballymaclone
Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Maria Farina
Mr J C Galstaun's ch e g Red Cell
Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Britania
Mr T M Thaddeus' b aus g Bean Vive
Mr T M Thaddeus' br e g Watch Tower
Mr A A Apcar's b e g Lawn Sand
Mr A A Apcar's ch aus m Neith
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Sequent
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g The Cockatoo
Mr A S Oomer's ch a g Zinfandel 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Young Fakir
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Cookeye
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Grand Duke
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Bushoosh
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Aga
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Young Purves
Mr R S Farsge's b a h Company 14 0
Mr R S Farsge's b a h Mouweod
Mr J M Mistry's b a h Terror
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Burgomaster
Messrs M Goculdas & A Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt
Messrs M Goculdas & A Nanjee's b a h Hadee
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Padsha

THE GHORPURI PLATE—Distance—1 mile.

Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Zinfandel 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14 0
Mr A'i bin Talib's b a h Singer 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr 13 3
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13 2
Mr R S Farsge's b a h Saree 13 3
Mr Julian's b a h Dawood Beg 14 0
Mr Heath's b a h Mutrood 13 3 1-2
Mr Brain's b a h Dumra 13 3 1-2
Mr R R S' ch a h Taehreet 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Steward 14 0
Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoor 13 3
Mr F M Garda's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 3-4
Chief of Manavadar's g a h Fabai Beg 14 0
Mr D S Mehta's bl a h Young Majub 14 0
Captain Hodgson's b a h Dojan 13 3 1-2
Mr M Goculdass ch a h Jehangir 14 0

THE KHARKWASLA PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Tocleidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1-2
Messrs Mudjid Jurjis and A S Oomer's ch a h Little Laffy
Aga Mirza Ahxed and A Comer's b a h Red Flower 13 2 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Director 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Singer 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Vazir 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Secretary 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's Chichester 13 3
Mr A W Essa's b a h Solitaire 13 3 1-4
Mr Beg's b a h Moodlool 13 2 1-2
Mr Beg's ch a h Sharar 13 2 1-2
Mr Aboobaker A Rehman's g a h Good Morning 13 2 1-4
Mr Jassim M Esaa's b a h Nasibdar 13 3
Mr Abdoola Faras ch a h Rare 14 0
Mr Abdoola Faras' b a h Order 13 2 3-4
Mr Mahmood Shirazi's g a h Zomat 13 3 1-2
Mr Mahmood Shirazi's b ah Takte Jamshed 13 2 3-4
Mr Mahmood Shirazi's ch a h Engineer 14 0
Mr R S Forsge's g a h Shanwar 13 3
Mr H M Hasan's g a h Polish 13 2 1-4
Mr Julian's b a h Sinclair 13 3 3-4
Mr A Rahimtoola's g a h Zuffer Beg 14 0
Mr J R Raja's b a h Mezahim 13 3
Mr A W Molony's ch a h Aden 13 3 1-2
Mr Brain's b a h Dumra 13 3 1-2
Mr R R S' g a h Madkoor 13 3
Cliffe of Manavadar's g a h Fahad Beg 14 0
Mr Bampfylde's b a h Young Thara 13 3 1-2
Mr Thimble's g a h Fairplay 13 3
Mr Eastwood's g a h Dilkhush 13 3 1-2
Mr A R Dakeel's ch a h Saeel 13 2 3-4
Mr J Bron's ch a h Toronto 13 2 3-4
Mr M Goculdrss' b a h The Brat 13 3
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Burg 13 2 1-2
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Sweden 13 2 3-4

Second Entries close on Tuesday, 22nd August, 1911.

For an infringement of Rule 7 of the racecourse regulations, the license of the jockey, Hazza bin Mahomed is suspended until further orders. The rule refers to the positions to be kept during training exercises.

The jockeys, Northmore and R. Fraser, have arrived in Poona from Calcutta, and Spencer and Bennett from Karachi.

SIMLA DOG SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 31.

The first entries of the Simla Dog Show will close to-morrow, and the final entries on the 15th September. The services of Mr. Horace Johnstone of the English Kennel Club have been secured to act as judge, and Colonel Shakleton and Captain Reid are acting as Secretaries. The show will be held on 29th September.

GOLF.

The "Forty Twa" Medal.

The fourth and last competition for the "Forty Twa" medal was held over the Bombay Golf Course on Thursday morning. The conditions were medal play in the handicap over 9 holes. The course was in a water-logged condition and play was rendered doubly difficult by incessant showers of rain. Under the circumstances the generally poor returns can hardly be wondered at. Out of an entry of 38—again well up to the avarage—only thirteen competitors sent in their cards.

The result was a tie between Foulkes and Cherry—net 41—who divide the prize, but play off to qualify for the final medal competition. The three winners of the previous "Forty Twa" competitions this season are Reed, London, and England and these three with to-day's winner will play off for the Medal.

Roberts's card gross 41—4-5-6-4-4-6-3-4-5—was the only really good record sent in.

Results :—

		H'cap.	Net score.
W J A Foulkes ...	49	— 8	41
J A Cherry ...	50	— 9	41
A L S Roberts ...	41	+ 1	42
H E Harrington ...	51	— 8	43
J J Moir	52	— 9	43
J W Jessop ...	45	— 1	44
H M Kendall ...	53	— 9	44
C H Roberts ...	45	Scr.	45
H B Murray ...	50	— 5	45
L Thacker ...	49	— 3	46
G M Hossack ...	53	— 7	46
C E Sednan ...	55	— 9	46
M F Nicholson ...	47	Scr.	47

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The following is the draw for the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament:—

Bombay Gymkhana ...	Bye		
Duke of Wellington (West Riding) Regt...	Bye	Mon	Thurs.
Durham Light Infantry ...	Bye		
Leicestershire Regt ...	Satur.	Tues	
Colaba Garrison ...			

Mr. W. G. McBean, Madras Gymkhana, will referee throughout the Tournament.

The first match, between the Leicestershire Regiment and the Colaba Garrison team, will be played on the Cooperage to-morrow and not to-day as previously announced. A friendly game, however, will take place on the Cooperage ground this evening.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(The "Bombay Government Gazette," August 31.)

Mr S S Phadnis, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pandharpur, is allowed leave on private affairs for four months and sixteen days in continuation of the privilege leave for one month and fifteen days already granted.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr Hanmant Venkatesh Chinmulgund promoted to the First Class:—Mr Shridhar Narayan Sathaye to be a Second Class First Grade Subordinate Judge, taking rank next above Mr Dattatraya Anant Idgunji and below Mr Subaji Sheshgir Phadnis.

Mr Bhikaji Raghunath Mehendale to be a Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Madhav Hari Limaye to be a Second Class, Third Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr C M Javeri, Second Class Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, is appointed a substantive pro tem. Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Mr D D Cooper promoted.

Mr Chintaman Gopal Kharkar, Acting Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik, is appointed a Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr J N Pajnigar is appointed an Inspector under the Glanders and Farcy Act for the settlement of Aden and Veterinary Practitioner for the Settlement of Aden and its dependencies, inclusive of the villages of Shaikh Othman, Imad and Hiswa, the Island of Perim and Little Aden, and for the Cantonment limits of the Settlement.

Mr Dattatraya Ramchandra Gadagkar, B A, LL M is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Dharwar District.

Mr Krishnaji Sawlaram Sakhawalkar, Head Karkun, taluka Patan, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 24th June to 20th July 1911.

Mr Shrinivas Hayagrivacharya Kowlgi, Mamlatdar, was granted privilege leave for eleven days from the 8th July.

Mr A J Michigan, Head Karkun, Dharwar Taluka, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka Kallolgi.

Mr Balkrishna Anant Palekar, Probationary Fifth Grade Mamlatdar at Khed in the Ratnagiri District, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr D V Uplap, Excise Sub-Inspector, Madha and Karmala, Sholapur District, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 16th instant, and Mr F X D'Mello, Excise Inspector, Madha and Karmala, directed to hold charge in addition to his own duties.

Mr W Alphonso, Excise Sub-Inspector, Badami and Hungund, now Sindgi and Muddebihal, Bijapur District, has been granted leave without pay for three months with effect from the 1st instant, and Mr Diwansaheb Abasaheb Janvekar, a candidate, appointed to act for him.

Mr E S Samson, Sub-Inspector, Hemp Drugs, Ahmednagar-Parner, acted as District Hemp Drugs Inspector Ahmednagar, vice Mr Parakh, from the 1st June to 11th July 1911.

The privilege leave for one month and fifteen days granted to Mr Gopal B Thombre, Excise Sub-Inspector, Barsi, Sholapur District, has been extended by leave on medical certificate for four months and fifteen days, bringing the total period of absence up to six months.

Assistant Surgeon G M Dixon, L M and S, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Bai Mithibai Hormusji Dispensary, Kurla, vice Assistant Surgeon M J Mistri, L M and S, transferred.

Privilege leave on full pay for one month and nineteen days is granted to Mr D A Idgunji, the Inspecting Subordinate Judge.

Mr Ardeshir Barjorji Spencer, LCE, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Provincial Service (old scale) is posted to the Northern Division.

Mr K S Angadi, L C E, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade is transferred from the Dharwar Irrigation to the Satara District.

On return from privilege leave Mr M T Adalja, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Indus River Commission to the Indus Left Bank Division and is posted to the Eastern Nara District.

Probationary Fourth Grade Police Inspector Shanker Govind Chube, of the Belgaum District, is confirmed in his appointment.

The following transfers of Police Inspectors are ordered in the public interests:—Fourth Grade Police Prosecuting Inspectors Shanker Govind Chube, of the Belgaum District, is transferred to the Bijapur District as Circle Inspector, Fourth Grade Police Inspector Pandurang Sadashiv Pagnis of the Bijapur District is transferred to the Belgaum District as Prosecuting Inspector.

The election of Mr. Bhaskar Keshav Modnimbkar Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board, Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar District, is approved.

The election of Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Daholkar, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board, Parner in the Ahmednagar District, is approved.

Mr Pashram Krishnarao Bivalkar is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Alibag in the Kolaba District vice Mr Ganesh Laxuman Sule, resigned or transfer.

The appointment, by election, of Mr S H Kowlgi Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Kod in the Dharwar District is approved.

Mr Shriniwas Lakshman Bhujle has been elected a Councillor of Karwar Municipality for Ward No. 4 in the place of Mr. Venkatesh Subrao Bhujle, disqualified.

It was stated in mail week that the British Government are concerned at the cost of the maintenance of the garrison at Pretoria, and that there is a probability of the Imperial troops being withdrawn from the Free State and the Transvaal. This would take place, and the Imperial Garrison would definitely be transferred to the Cape peninsula, immediately General Smuts's defence scheme permitted of it.

THE WEATHER.

The following summary of weather conditions in the Presidency during the past week is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette":—

There was good rain during the week in parts of the Konkan, Nasik and Savantvadi, moderate in parts of Surat, Satara, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha and slight elsewhere except in Kaimehi, Larkana and the Upper Sind Frontier. More rain is required throughout the Presidency and especially in Gujarat, the Gujarat Native States and Kathiawar. Standing crops were slightly damaged by rats in Karachi, by insects in the Upper Sind Frontier and Belgaum, by rats and insects in Dharwar, by severe winds in Thar and Parkar and were suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Sukkur, the Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh, Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum; in Northern Gujarat and the Gujarat Native States they are almost entirely withered. Elsewhere they are generally in good condition. Kharif sowing continues in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Baroda and Savantvadi. Transplantation continues in parts of Larkana, Surat, Thana and Kanara. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation in Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Broach and parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition, but is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Mahi Kantha. Drinking water was generally adequate except in Ahmadabad, the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, Gujarat, Belgaum and Kathiawar. The fodder supply was adequate except in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Khandesh, Satara and the Gujarat Native States. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Prices of food-grains have risen in Karachi, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur, have fallen in Larkana and Thar and Parkar and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 20 to 37 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 17 to 47 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 18 to 34 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 9 to 33 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 18 to 28 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Test works were opened in the Kaira and the Panch Mahals districts on the 24th instant. The number of workers on the last day of the week ending 26th idem was 6 on one work in Kaira, and 1,502 on six works in the Panch Mahals.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, August 31.

The depression has moved north-westwards and has become weaker. It now stretches in a diffused condition from Central India east to Rajputana.

The accompanying rainfall included the east of Gujarat, the south of Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Central India west and Bombay and the Deccan. Rainfall also occurred, but independently of the depression, along the west Himalayas and throughout the Punjab and the extreme north of Rajputana. Moulmein reports one and a half inches; Monywa, one; Maymyo, two ; Jessore, Roorkee, and Ludhiana, one and a half ; Lahore and Murree, two ; Bikaner, one ; Pachmari, three ; Hoshangabad, four; Neemuch, Seoni and Ratnagiri, one and a half; and Ahmednagar and Belgaum, one.

The forecast predicts that the rainfall may extend further westwards into Gujarat and into lower Sind and that it will probably continue in the Punjab and south of Rajputana. The changes elsewhere are likely to be small.

Monsoon conditions are now fully established in the hills, and Simla is receiving good rain. The condition of the hill crops is excellent.

RAIN IN KATHIAWAR.

Our Bhavnagar correspondent

BY THE WAY.

QUEEN MARY'S "GRACIOUSNESS."

In connexion with the recent Royal visit to Edinburgh, the "Glasgow News" makes public for the first time a little incident which shows the "charming graciousness" of Queen Mary. A lady happened to be carrying a few sprigs of white heather on the occasion of the garden-party, at which she was a guest, and in a moment of enthusiasm she let them fall at the Royal feet, expecting that the Queen would step over them. Instead of this, her Majesty stooped and picked up a sprig, and the Prince of Wales, who was with her, gathered up the other and presented them to his mother. Queen Mary then turned to the lady and said graciously. "Thank you so much. I saw you drop it. Good luck to you." During the rest of the afternoon the white heather was carried by her Majesty.

FOUNDATIONS WELL LAID.

At that time Dingaan was reigning at Umgungundhlovu—virtually supreme despot of South East Africa,—and he received Gardiner's proposals as to the establishment of a misson with cynical indifference. "Your words are beyond my comprehension," he said; "but you can stay if you instruct my men in the use of the musket." This first pioneer of the Gospel met with little success in Zululand, but his foundations were well laid, and have resulted in the excellent progress and results evidenced by the display of native work at Durban to-day.

A LORD HALSBURY STORY.

Another story of Lord Halsbury is going the rounds. It is told by the "Manchester Guardian," and is to the effect that in the now remote days when he was at the Bar he was engaged in an assize case in Wales, which he was conducting with great zeal and energy. During a pause in the proceedings the judge said to him, "Why are you so keen to win this case, Mr Giffard? You are not a Welshman." "No" replied "Mr. Giffard (as he was), but I have had a good deal out of them." "I see; you are a Welshman by extraction," said the judge.

PRAISE FOR COLONIAL SINGING.

A well-known Anglican clergyman who has travelled the world stated, the Melbourne "Herald" tells us, that he was amazed at the magnificent musical service at St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, on Coronation Day. He did not think it possible [illegible] singing outside of Westminster [illegible] Paul's, London. Mr. Ernest Wood, [illegible]ganist and director of the Cathedral [illegible]emporary thinks, should be glad to [illegible]ustralia has long been famous among [illegible]Dominions for the many excellent [illegible]usicians which it has produced.

[illegible]CENE OF MANY FIRES.

[illegible] of the Carlton Hotel has been the scene [illegible] the first of which occurred on June [illegible]hen the Opera House, variously attributed to Sir John Vanbrugh and Sir Christopher Wren, was destroyed. The outbreak began between ten and eleven o'clock at night, and raged with such fury that in a very short time only the shell of the building was left, notwithstanding the attendance of many engines and an abundant supply of water. The difficulty was that the avenues to the main building were so incommodious that the engines, though managed with the greatest alacrity, were not able to render any important service, and the fire died down from want of material to feed on.

FIRE OF 1789.

The fire of 1789 was discovered by several members of the ballet, who were practising a new dance, and noticed some balls of fire dropping over the orchestra. A contemporary report says that one of the carpenters was seen descending from the hanging scenes, "which are termed the flys," with a candle in his hand, apparently in a state of intoxication.

VALUABLE INSTRUMENTS LOST.

Corvetto lost a violoncello for which he had refused 300 guineas, Scola lost a valuable instrument, and most of the band suffered. Gallini had insured the inside of the house for 8,000 guineas. As to the cause of the outbreak, it was solemnly stated that some of the foreigners belonging to the theatre, who lived on the premises, had concerns and dealings in articles of French manufacture, which they concealed at the top of the house and thought prudent to burn under an alarm of the entrance of the revenue officers.

CONFLAGRATION OF 1867.

In the allusions which made to the previous historic fire on the Carlton site (that of 1867) when the then Opera House, known as Her Majesty's, was burnt right out, it seems to have been forgotten that its distinction was the distinguished company that assisted at it. All the sommites of the Athenæum were gathered to view the scene from the then much less elevated roof of that institution. And on the roof of the United Service Club, opposite, the spectators included the then Prince of Wales, who came conveyed by the fireman Duke of Sutherland, never absent on such an occasion. The veteran soldier and sailor men found themselves, literally, once more under fire, and at closer quarters than is usual under average Service conditions.

A DISTINGUISHED JOURNALIST.

Few men in the senior rank of London journalists were better known than Mr. Henry Coulter, who died in mail week, at Brixton Hill, at the age of eighty-three. While still little more than a boy, he learned shorthand, and this was long years before Pitman's came to light. Those were the days, too, when Daniel O'Connell was still a force in politics, and Mr. Coulter was perhaps the only survivor of these days who could boast of having reported the speeches of "the Liberator," or could give a personal impression of his ability and power as an orator. Thereafter Mr. Coulter joined the "Freeman," and then the paper known as "Saunders" News Letter," later merged in the "Irish Daily News."

ARTICLES ON IRISH PEASANTRY.

It was while on "Saunders'" that Mr. Coulter wrote a series of special articles on the condition of the Irish peasantry in the West, and when these led to a lawsuit and inquiry the accuracy of Mr. Coulter's statements was proved to the hilt. In 1875 he came to London and joined the staff of the [illegible]ing Post," to serve it faithfully, and in various capacities, until his death, or rather his retirement five years ago. Though the vigour of his pen became impaired by age, Mr. Coulter retained to the last all the fire which lit up the best work of his prime as a descriptive and controversial writer, and many confreres in his profession retain clear recollections of his fund of anecdote and instance, his impulsive manner and other characteristics of his nation, and, above all, his private worth, and his lifelong faithfulness to the ties that bound a bachelor brother and a devoted sister.

A 17TH CENTURY DOCK STRIKE.

History repeats itself in the meetings which the dock strikers are holding on Tower Hill, for it was on Tower Hill that the "striking" sailors of Wapping held their meetings in Charles the Second's reign. Pepys, for instance, has a note in his Diary in the year 1666:—Thence home and upon Tower Hill saw about 3 or 400 seamen get together, and one standing upon a pile of bricks made his sign with his handkercher upon his stick and called all the rest to him, and several shouts they gave. This made me afraid, so I got home as fast as I could.

THE WORD "SUFFRAGAN".

The creation of a new Suffragan Bishopric in the Diocese of London recalls the fact that the word "Suffragan" at one time bore a different meaning from that now attributed to it. It was bestowed, according to the "Dictionary of Religion," on "all Bishops having foreign titles, who have from time to time been employed on occasional duties in England. Such were Danish bishops brought over by Canute, and foreign refugee bishops." In the reign of Henry VIII. there were consecrated Suffragan Bishops of Dover, Bedford, Bristol, Taunton, Hull, Shaftesbury, and Westminster. Of these the titles of Bedford, Shaftesbury, and Westminster have lapsed, while Taunton has recently been revived, and the Bishop of Bristol is now the head of his diocese.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A HARDY ANNUAL.

With one consent, says Mary Howarth writing in the "World" of mail week, the milliners are filling their windows with tweed and feather headgear upon which the finger of the early autumn holiday season is set. The tweed caps are trimmed with game-bird plumage intermingled with bright canary-yellow and peacock-green feathers, and the plumage of which the turbans are composed is varied indeed. We all know the branze-green schemes, relieved by mottled black and white streaks, and the pure white and pearly grey ones, with big, rouleaux of the feathers encircling the crown and making the brim. It is by their novelty of shape that the treatment is diversified, and of that there is ample choice. The sugar-loaf hat is a curiosity. Devoid of brim, it is worn with the cone bending backwards, and it is said that the hair-dressing vogue now fashionable has suggested the peculiar shape. Other models are the forage cap and the ordinary pudding-basin and toque shapes, which, with slight alterations, are offered for our edification annually.

FEATHERS THAT MAKE RIBBONS.

Dissatisfied with the obvious, those hatters whose reputation for novelty must be upheld prefer to make use of feather in other ways. One is as substitute for ribbon. A hat made of dark blue ship has a crown band of the tiniest procurable mottled black and white feathers, thrust through a buckle to match at one side, and as the effect is uncommon, it is worth a word of comment. Another harbinger of autumn is the veil, which at this juncture is, as a rule, a white or deep cream one, made with a coarse mesh and a large pattern meandering over it. It is very soft and looks like Mechlin—a lace that has enjoyed the patronage of the smartest dress designers this season. Personally, I find a white or cream veil worn over the face a torment to the eyes, and many other women must be of my way of thinking, for the veil is, as a rule, draped about the hat's brim instead of performing its accustomed office. The silly season brings into the arena of dress, many freaks that are boldly given a trial, in order that it may be seen whether they achieve distinction or not. Motley sleeves are among those announced for this month. It is entirely a matter of material whether they be picturesque or the reverse. Try the use, for sleeves, of differently coloured velvet or brocade, stuff, or any other substantial fabric, and the discovery will be made that they have a fancy-dress appearance at their best, and at their worst an effect of deplorably bad taste. Substitute gossamer, and there will be no fault to find with the result provided the colours be cleverly blended. Amethyst and pink, blue and mauve, and cerise and white have a most amicable reciprocity, when chiffon or tulle are used. But only to think of them in solid materials is enough to make one shudder. The most charming frock I have seen for some time is an evening one with butterfly sleeves, one sulphur, the other the pale blue of the tiny insects one sees in hot places. The gauze was cleverly wired, and all I wondered was how the wearer of the frock was going to arrange a cloak over her fragile finery.

AUTUMNAL ATTRACTIONS.

Not for a long time have I found London so fresh and brilliant in August as it is this year. The heat is great but nevertheless delightful under many conditions, far more like France and Italy than our own land. To see the old brick buildings such as the Chelsea Hospital "redden to the rose" at eventide is an abundant joy, and to mark the lace-like intricacies of the Houses of Parliament illuminated by the clearest and brightest of Augusts is something to remember. People are apt to talk with a sneering tongue of the bricks and mortar of London, but that their beauty is supreme this summer must be striking many people. In the shops there are special attractions already. It was a happy thought that induced one great firm to dress its windows with scenery and to people the sea-shore, the Moors, and the roadside with men, women and children appropriately dressed. Real shells and sand, real heather, and real flowers, corn and turf, give an air of verisimilitude to the various settings. There have been a great number of helpful hints for the hot-weather wardrobe in the various large establishments, and no one can be lacking cool attire whose maid is a clever needlewoman, for never, I vow, have the muslins, ninons, and other thin fabrics been prettier.

A NOVELTY FOR THE NORTH.

One of the novelties for Scotland is the skirt just a little and very unobtrusively cut up at one side. It is a memory of that meteoric fashion, the harem dress, but there is no intention in the vogue either to disclose trousers beneath or to reveal an expanse of stocking. The notch is made with the very laudable purpose of giving width without bulk to the skirt. To prove the honest intention of the device, it may be as well to remark that the cut is not obvious; a fold of fabric hides the gap. Many very smart tweeds and serges are folded, but the folds are sorigorously stitched down and pressed that the general effect is a flat surface. Quite the coolest place I have been in of late was the house of a working furrier, in which valuable skins, made and unmade, were hanging in the midst of cleanliness of the most radiant and scrupulous perfection. This is the time for having peltry made up, altered, and cleaned, and for storing in cold rooms skins that will not be wanted for the next month or two. It is not a good plan to wear valuable furs in the heat, but furs of sorts women will have even in August, and they are actually wearing frocks trimmed with peltry. I find black and white chequered scarf and muff sets modish, with flimsy linings of chiffon and lace. They are popular among motorists abroad and useful for evening drives.

'VIYELLA'
(Reg.)
IDEAL FOR MEN'S SHIRTS.
Soft, Durable, Economical.

Obtainable in cream and latest colorings, from leading Hosiers and Stores, or name of nearest sent by
VIYELLA,
24-25, Newgate Street,
London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

FAMED MUSICIANS ON VARIETY STAGE.

In the modern variety theatre musical features so frequently play an important part that the public have come to accept them as a matter of course. Recent times have added not a few distinguished names to the list of singers who, yielding to the temptation of handsome fees, have stepped from the domains of opera or consert to the "vandeville" stage. In this connection the names of Madame Albani, Madame Fanny Moody, Miss Edyth Walker, and Mr. Ben Davies readily recur to the mind. But a famous composer, conducting one of his own works in a variety theatre—that, surely, is something new. And it has been reserved to Sir Edward Moss to secure such an attraction for the London Hippodrome. In other words, on Monday, Sept. 11, the patrons of that place of entertainment will be asked to welcome Sig. Leoncavallo, who, after protracted negotiations, has just signed a contract to come over and conduct an abridged version of his far-famed opera "Pagliacci." The Italian composer, who, it is needless to recall, owes his celebrity to chiefly that work—which was produced originally in Milan, in 1892—is to bring with him his own company and orchestra and will conduct two performances daily.

"PAGLIACCI."

"Pagliacci" is so widely familiar that its performance in Italian should in no wise lessen its attractiveness in the eyes of the general public, as distinct from the ordinary opera-goer. The plot, indeed, must be known to every one by this time. It remains to be seen, however, to what extent a work which owes its popularity in no small measure to its rapid action, which gives it the character of a musical melodrama in miniature, loses in the process of condensation necessary to bring the performance within the prescribed "time-limit." The experiment, at all events, will be interesting, and the enterprise of the management in thus breaking fresh ground will doubtless meet with its due reward. Will it lead to the appearance in similar surroundings of Mascagni conducting a condensed version of his "Cavalleria".

STOLL-GIBBONS COMBINE.

Interest has naturally been created by the announcement of the Stall-Gibbons "combine," although it will hardly have occasioned much surprise to those who are behind the scenes, as it were. The number of variety houses affected is twenty-nine, representing a total value of £2,000,000, twenty-four of these properties, including the Coliseum, the Palladium, and the Holborn Empire, being in the London area. For some time past it has been manifest that some such amalgamation was bound to result from the cut throat competition from which many places of entertainment have been suffering. It will be the means, moreover, of stopping the policy, tending inevitably to disaster, of one firm building houses against the other. Thus, when the fresh outlying enterprises projected by Mr. Stoll, the Kennington Empire among them, become accomplished facts, they will be worked in conjunction with the "combined" groups. Mr. Stoll, who is to be chairman of the association of halls—Mr. Walter Gibbons acting as managing director—claims that the new arrangement will be advantageous alike to the public and to the artist.

PAVLOVA IN "SNOWFLAKES."

Welcome is the announcement that Mr. Alfred Butt, has prevailed upon Mdlle. Pavlova to grace awhile longer the boards of the Palace Theatre. M. Mordkin concluded his engagement there in mail week, but his famous compatriot remains with us for another month, and will be assisted by Mr. Novikoff whom Mr. Moul has courteously released from his contract at the Alhambra. Moreover, the programme includes an important novelty in the shape of a miniature ballet, entitled "Snowflakes"—with Tschaikowsky's music—in the presentation of which Mdlle. Pavlova has the support of some forty little dancers. Mr. Butt produces a one act play by Miss Gertrude Robins, called "Pot Luck." This is the piece which was performed with so much success last year by the village folk of Naphill, Buckingham. A first class company has been secured, including Mr. Edward Rigby, Mr. Hubert Druce, Mr. Austin Melford, and Miss Lydia Rachel, all of whom, it is understood, have been making a close study of the correct dialect.

THE EMPIRE.

Fortunate is the variety theatre nowadays that can dispense with constant changes of programme. To this enivable class belongs the Empire, which in Delibes pastoral ballet, "Sylvia"—the music of which can be heard again and again with delight—and that most hilarious and up-to-date of revues, "By George!" boasts attractions that bear the test of repeated visits. In its new edition, Mr. George Grossmith's revue is infinitely funnier than it was in the original version, and the skits on "The Count of Luxembourg," "Kismet," and the rest, are made immensely diverting by Miss Marie Dainton, Mr. Lionel Mackinder, Mr. J. F. McArdle, and their companions. And no visitor to the Empire should miss the really wonderful acrobatic turn supplied by the Beni Zang Zang Arab troupe.

NEW HUNGARIAN DANCER.

Mdlle. Adeline Genee made her last appearance—for the present at all events—at the Coliseum in mail-week. But another dancer, who brings with her the highest credentials, has taken her place. Emilia Nirschy is her name, and her praises have been loudly sung in Buda Pesth where she has won for herself, it seems, the rank of a bright particular star. Indeed, on the occasion of this artist's debut at the Royal Opera House in that city, she excited so much enthusiasm that she was then and there appointed "prima ballerina assoluta." That occurred five years ago, when the Hungarian dancer was only 16, and from that day to this she has retained a firm hold on the affections of the Buda Pesth public. Week's programme at the Coliseum has been also notable for the welcome return of Mr. Albert Chevalier, who has just concluded his sixth American tour.

THE "GINGER GIRL."

At the Alhambra a fortnight ago the crowd welcomed "The Ginger Girl"—otherwise Miss Billee Seaton an American comedienne, who is proud of that title, by which she is widely known the "other side." The vivacious Mdlle. Gaby Deslys, who has helped to crowd the Alhambra of late, entered upon her last week in London, having engagements to fulfil in America.

MARIE LLOYD AT THE TIVOLI.

With new songs and gowns—"both very chic," one is told—Miss Marie Lloyd made her reappearance at the Tivoli on Monday in mail week. But Mr. Joseph Wilson is by no means content to rely upon the services of one "star" for his holidays programme. A goodly company has been engaged, including Miss Elise Craven, whom all remember as "Queen of the Fairies," and who will be seen in a new dancing and singing scene, introducing imitations of Pavlova, Mordkin, and others; Mr. Alfred Lester, who continues to show himself hilariously incompetent as an "Amateur Hairdresser"; the inimitable Chirgwin, Harry Tate and Co., King and Benson, Amelie de L'Enclos, Millie Payne and many others.

THE RAGE FOR DANCING.

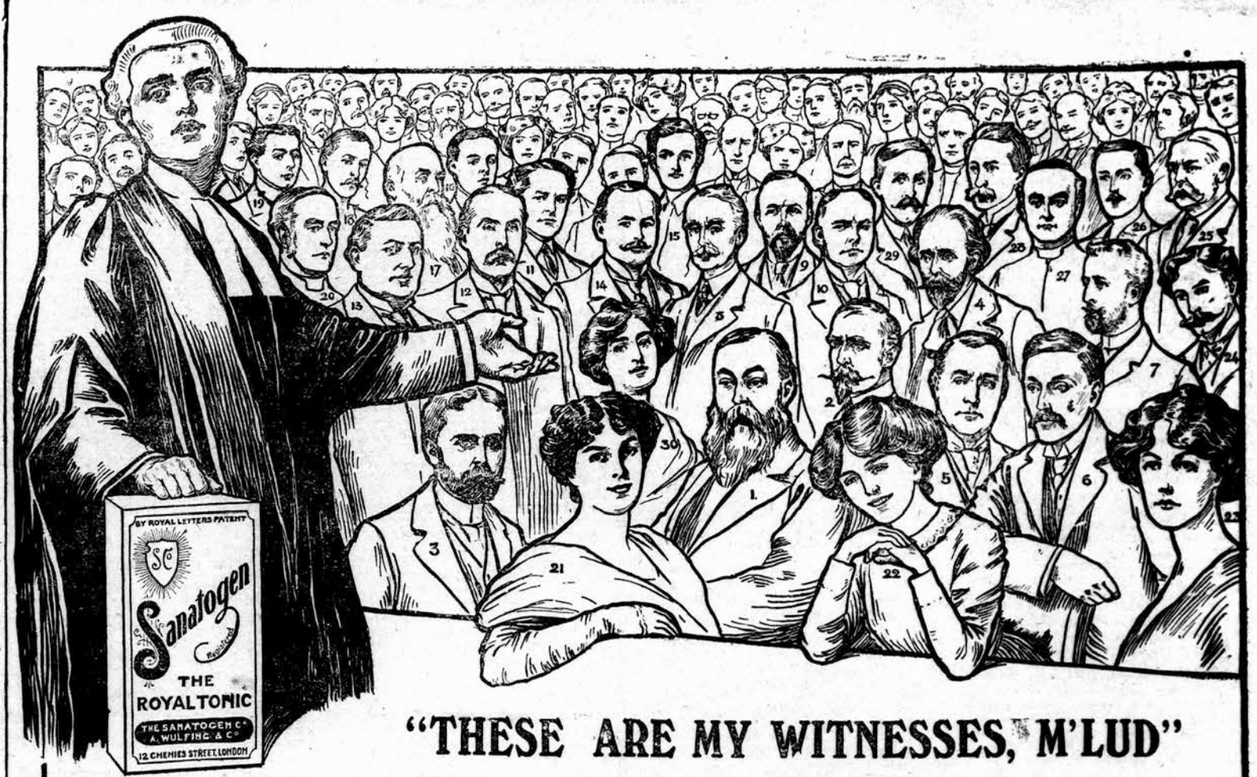
Looking at the present rage for dancing, nothing could be more appropriate than the August number of "The Play Pictorial," the pages of which are devoted exclusively to illustrations and articles connected with this fascinating subject. A portrait of Mdlle. Lydia Kyasht—by no means least among the Russian danseuses of the present day—supplies the frontispiece, and several scenes from the charming Empire ballet, "Sylvia," in which she outs so graceful a figure, are illustrated. So, too, are some of the picturesque scenes in the Alhambra's "Dance Dream," while of course the "stars" of the Covent Garden Russian Ballet are not forgotton. An article by Mr. B. W. Findon on "The Classical Ballet" makes interesting reading.

AT THE OXFORD.

Among the holiday attraction promised at the Oxford in a programme numbering twenty-one turns, are Little Tich, Sam Mayo, Gertie Gitana, the Inas Troupe of Gipsy Acrobats, Tom Woottwell, Madge Temple, Winifred Ward, Gray and Grayson, who will present a musical set for the first time at this house, and the diverting Joe Elvin, who produces a new sketch, by Wal Pink entitled "Under Cross-examination."

NEAPOLITAN DANCERS.

The Tarantelle Troupe of Neapolitan Dancers—eight in number—who come direct from Sorrento, made their first appearance in England at the London Hippodrome, on August 14.



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14. Mr. Ben Davies
15. Mr. C. B. Fry
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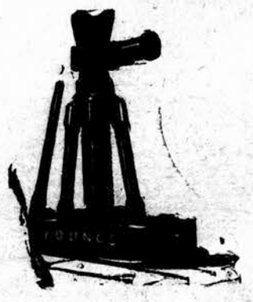

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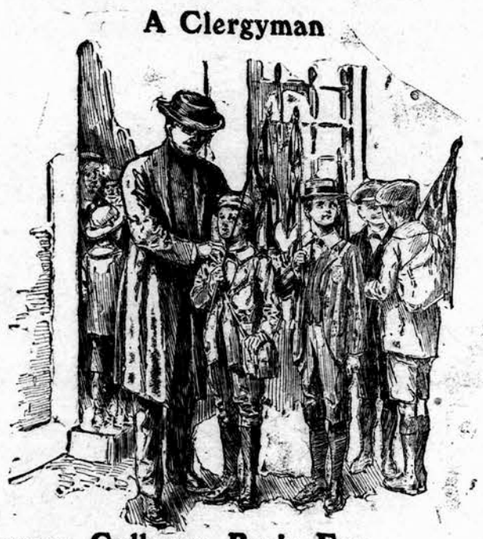

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Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS
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